

ADVANCED

ENGLISH

GRAMMAR



[illegible]

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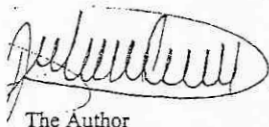
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PREFACE

It could perhaps be said that the English Language is extremely important for business and traveling people, It might be very useful in a lot of places and situations around the world. Due to people are very often reluctant to research when they must spend some time looking for advanced grammar and being aware of the lack of an English Book with a lot of themes and an advanced grammar only; I decided to put the entire job together in this quite useful booklet in order to let you improve yourself little by little. As you will see this book has been prepared so that you are able to learn the most Advanced English Grammar; most of the expressions and some rules do not appear in the dictionary. This is a compendium of many English Books and the knowledge learnt for a long time of studying this language. It also attempts to provide a core of current expressions large enough to meet many of your needs in your daily life that you can find in the street, and get the sufficient skills in English to be able to speak with fluency. Therefore, this is a big opportunity to learn quickly if someone is willing to study hard for improving English by yourself.



The Author

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PUNCTUATION

Full stop	.
Period = Dot	.
Comma	,
Question mark	?
Semi colon	;
Admiration mark Exclamation mark	!
COLON	:
INVERTED COMMAS	< >
QUOTATION MARKS	“ ”
DASH	—
HYPHEN	—
APOSTROPHE	'
PARENTHESES	()

TO FOR IN ORDER TO

These three words have the same meaning, but different use with the verb:

TO: It is followed by the verb in simple present

He uses a pencil to write.

We use a classroom to study

She studies to learn.

You work to earn a lot of money

FOR: When we use "FOR" before the verb, we have to write the verb with "ING"
But the meaning of the verb is not continuous tense.

He uses a pencil for writing.

We use a classroom for studying

She studies for learning.

You work for earning a lot of money

IN ORDER TO: Is followed by the verb in simple present

He uses a pencil in order to write.

We use a classroom in order to study

She studies in order to learn.

You work in order to earn a lot of money

He uses a pen to write

ÉL USA UN LAPICERO PARA ESCRIBIR

He uses a pen for writing

ÉL USA UN LAPICERO PARA ESCRIBIR

He uses a pen in order to write

EL USA UN LAPICERO CON EL PROPOSITO DE ESCRIBIR.

BE + ABOUT + INFINITIVE

BE + ABOUT = ESTAR A PUNTO DE = ESTAR PROXIMO A

I am about to leave to Europe

She is about to drink a glass of water

BE = HAVE

BE + INFINITIVE

I am to study tomorrow =

I have to study tomorrow

You are to work in the store. =

You have to work in the store

The weather determines whether we are to go or stay

The weather determines whether we have to go or to stay

They manager said that they are to arrive by the next month

Do you know if he can speak English = Do you know whether he can speak English.

TELL AND SAY

Tell and say have the same meaning but different use:

- Tell is to tell to someone something
- We use **tell** when we mention the person who receive the action.

We always use **tell** before the Objective pronoun or name.

TELL	}	Me
TOLD		You
WILL TELL		Him
HAVE TOLD		Her
		It
		Us
		Them

He tells her many things.
Mary told me to study more.
She told Roger to study hard

The teacher told us an example
He tells them to do the homework

We always use **tell** before the following words

TELL	}	The time
		The truth
		The lies
		The joke
		The news
		The story
		The fact

Tell me the time please
She tells the story to the children.
The radio tells the news every morning

He tells lies in the job
She always tells the truth to him
He told a joke in the class yesterday

SAY

- We use **say** to say something to someone
- We use **say** when we don't mention the person who receives the action

The boss said "there will be a trip on Sunday"
The teacher says "good morning" to the students every day

IN - INTO

INTO is the action of moving someone or something from one place to another

I am putting my pencil into my pocket.	We are walking into the lab
You have to put the pencil into the desk.	He is parking his car into the garage
They are carrying the table into the room.	She is putting the money into her bag
She is putting her handkerchief into the bag.	They have to move the box into the store

IN: we use "in" when someone or something remains still in one place "is not moving"

The apples are in the box.	The car is in the garage
The keys are in the drawer.	The cup is in the kitchen
The pencil is in the pocket.	The notebook is in the desk
The students are in the classroom.	The handkerchief is in the bag

Questions exercises

Tell me when we use into

Tell me when we use in

Tell me which is the difference between into and in

I put the pencil into the desk where is the pencil now? The pencil is in the desk.

I am putting the pencil into the drawer what am I doing? You are putting the pencil into the drawer.

HIGH AND LOW

TALL AND SHORT

We use high and low for things and animals

That tree is low.	That ship is high
That building is low.	The giraffe is high
The elephant is high.	The building is high
The plane flies very high.	The bird is flying high
The towers on the hill are high.	The Mountain is too high

We use tall and short for people

Peter is tall

John is tall

Sally is short

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There are three cases to use the conditional "IF"

Open conditional: It is a really possibility

1. IF + PRESENT + FUTURE FUTURE + IF + PRESENT

IF John sees the accident, He will call the police

SI John VE EL ACCIDENTE, ÉL LLAMARA A LA POLICIA

John can take a cab IF he sees one

You will learn more IF you pay attention

John is going to be here soon IF he takes a car

John will call the police IF he sees the accident

He won't buy a shirt IF he goes to the store tomorrow

1A. IF + PRESENT + PRESENT

If you are thirsty, have something to drink. If someone knocks the door, can you open it?

If I have enough time, I can go to supermarket to buy some vegetables.

Present subjunctive conditional: it is a present supposition

2. IF + PAST + CONDITIONAL CONDITIONAL + IF + PAST

CONDITIONAL = MODAL = Would + VERB

It is an imagining situation (we don't really expect that this happen now)

IF he saw the accident, he would call the police

SI JOHN VIERA EL ACCIDENTE, ÉL LLAMARÍA A LA POLICIA

IF I had the money, I would buy some clothes

If he were to fall into the lake, he would get wet.

John would call the police IF he saw the accident

Past Subjunctive conditional: It is a past supposition

3. IF + PAST PERFECT + CONDITIONAL PERFECT + CONDITIONAL PERFECT + IF
+ PAST PERFECT

Past Modal = Would Have + past participle

Would have = could have = should have = may have = might have = can have

IF John had seen the accident, He would have called the police

SI JOHN HUBIERA VISTO EL ACCIDENTE, ÉL HABRÍA LLAMADO A LA POLICÍA

We could have done better IF we had tried

IF it had rained, where would you have gone?

He may have skied yesterday IF he had been here

Would the soup have been better IF it had had less salt?

Wouldn't he have been late IF you hadn't picked him up?

Her parents wouldn't have been so angry IF she had called

We might have traveled longer IF Sarah hadn't been so tired

IF you had wanted to be on time, you should have left earlier

What would you have done IF you had been considered for the job?

IF she had been able to study, she would have been at the university

IF I had known that you were so tired, I wouldn't have stayed so late

Handwritten notes:

2000

Can drive

Can't drive

Do you have

I have a computer

I have been a computer

I haven't been

MUST = HAVE TO

We use the verb "must" in present tense only and this verb doesn't accept auxiliary, after must we don't use "TO" with the next verb and we don't use the letter "S" with He She It. When we want to express the action with must in past and future tenses we use had and will have

HAVE TO
MUST
HAVE GOT TO

Order 100%
Obligation
Compulsory
Requirement
something is necessary
We don't have alternative or choice
To be supposed to.

* Must and have to are synonymous and obligation, but must is more mandatory

I must do the homework I have to do the homework

(Although both sentences are obligation, the first one is more mandatory than the second)

* It's necessary not to do it or it's wrong thing to do.

You mustn't touch this machine. She must not swim in that lake.
You must not smoke here.

PRESENT SIMPLE

MUST

=

HAVE TO

He must see the doctor
He must not see the doctor
Must He see the doctor?
Mustn't He see the doctor?
Yes, He must see the doctor
Yes, He must
No, He mustn't see the doctor.
No, He must not

He has to see the doctor
He doesn't have to see the doctor
Does he have to see the doctor?
Doesn't he have to see the doctor?
Yes, he has to see the doctor
Yes, he has
No, he doesn't have to see the doctor
No, he doesn't .

SHOULD
OUGHT TO
HAD BETTER
Mas vale que.

Obligation
Duty
Necessity
Desirability
Order 80%
Mandatory
Possibility

Something is a good idea, but you have choice, the action is optional.

Should, Ought to, Had Better have the same meaning we use in present simple only and when someone use these verbs is a moral obligation but, no an order 100% we have an alternative we can do the action or we can't do the action. The difference is that: with should and had Better we don't use the word "TO" with the next verb and with ought to we use "TO" with the next verb

Although should ought to and had better are synonymous there is a little difference to use and translate to Spanish.

Should - ought to = deberia
Had better. = Mas vale que, lo mejor es que

I should like to come with you = me gustaria ir contigo
We decided that you should do it = Decidimos que lo hicieras tu
I should think that you are about 40 years old. = yo diria que tienes unos 50 años

When we want to express an action in the past tense, we have to use "Perfect Infinitive"
"SHOULD + HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE"

I should have studied English when I was child. The job should have been done
You ought not to have worn my hat yesterday

Have to = BE supposed to. SE SUPONE QUE DEBE..

Although almost always we replace "have to" with the expression "Be supposed to"
Sometimes it can be replaced with the expression "should"

We have to obey traffic laws. = We are supposed to obey the traffic laws
They should study for the test. = They are supposed to study for the test

MUST **PRESENT SIMPLE**
=

HAVE TO

PAST SIMPLE

FUTURE SIMPLE

*

He must see the doctor
He must not see the doctor
Must He see the doctor?
Mustn't He see the doctor?
Yes, He must see the doctor
Yes, He must
No, He mustn't see the doctor
No, He must not

He has to see the doctor
He hasn't to see the doctor
Has He to see the doctor?
Hasn't He to see the doctor?
Yes, He has to see the doctor
Yes, He has
No, He hasn't to see the doctor
No, He hasn't

He had to see the doctor
He hadn't to see the doctor
Had He to see the doctor?
Hadn't He to see the doctor?
Yes, He had to see the doctor
Yes, He had
No, He hadn't to see the doctor
No, He hadn't

He will have to see the doctor
He won't have to see the doctor
Will He have to see the doctor?
Won't He have to see the doctor?
Yes, he'll have to see the doctor
Yes, He will
No, he won't have to see the doctor
No, He won't

SHOULD
OUGHT TO
HAD BETTER

Obligation
Duty
Necessity
Desirability
Order 80%
Mandatory
Possibility

Should, Ought to, Had Better have the same meaning we use in present simple only and when someone use these verbs is a moral obligation but, no an order 100% we have an alternative we can do the action or we can't do the action. The difference is that: with Should and Had Better We don't use the word "TO" with the next verb and with Ought to We use "TO" with the next verb

They ought to work on Sunday
They ought not to work on Sunday

They Should Work on Sunday
they shouldn't work on Sunday
Should they work on Sunday?
Shouldn't they work on Sunday?
Yes, They should work on Sunday
Yes, They should
No, They shouldn't work on Sunday
No, They should not

they had better work on Sunday
they hadn't better work on Sunday
Had they better work on Sunday?
Hadn't they better work on Sunday?
Yes, they had better work on Sunday
Yes, they had
No, and they hadn't better work on Sunday
No, They hadn't

Yes, They ought to work on Sunday
Yes, They ought to
No, They ought not to work on Sunday
No, They ought not to

THE NINE CASES OF "ING"

There are 9 cases that we have to use the verb with "ING", but the meaning of the verb is not continuous tense, it is GERUND.

1. CASE. We have to use the verb in GERUND after any preposition

ABOUT - AFTER - AGAINST - AT - BEFORE - BY - FOR - FROM - IN - ON - OF
-UPON - WITH - WITHOUT - WHILE - WHEN

I study for learning = YO ESTUDIO PARA APRENDER

She isn't very good at swimming	He is bad at drawing
Jan used caution while Driving in the rain.	He is interested in Racing
Last night I thought about writing to Joan.	She spoke to him about flying
The instructor didn't approve of studying late.	Ken insisted on paying the bill.
Betty bought the shoes without trying them on.	She is good at speaking English
There is a little possibility of finding his lost pen.	She advise him against enlisting
What is the most important when using a handsaw.	Jim's worried about losing his job.
Were the students happy about getting a holiday?	Before leaving, he locked the door
The heavy rain prevented us from leaving at night.	They are interested in learning English
They gave up the idea of moving to the mountains.	He got tired of listening so much noisy
Shall we stop for lunch before doing the next job?	We can learn more English by speaking
John spent his money instead of putting it in the bank.	
They are very excited about going to the tower bridge.	
You should use your head when driving in the heavy traffic.	
If you persist in speaking English, you'll learn more quickly.	
How far away from an aircraft should stand while smoking?	
In spite of the bad weather, the pilots kept on flying last night.	
Upon retiring from the services, he was hired for an Aircraft Company.	

2. CASE. We have to use GERUND after the following verbs

Admit - Anticipate - **Appreciate** - Avoid - **Begin** - complete - Consider - **Continue** -
 Defer - decide - Dread - Deny - Detest - Discuss - Dislike - Delay - **Enjoy** - **Finish** -
 Fancy - forget - Forgive - Give up - Hate - Image - Involve - **Keep** - **Like** - Love -
 mention - Miss - mind - Postpone - Practice - Prefer - Propose - put off - Quit - recall -
 recollect - recommend - Refuse - regret - Remember - Resent - Resist - Risk - Save - Skip -
Start - Stop - Suggest - tolerate - **Try** - Understand.

I like going to the movies = ME GUSTA IR AL CINE

I imagine flying the planes.	He quit smoking
Mary appreciated hearing from Ted.	He decided driving
Mark regretted leaving the Air Force.	I love studying English
The boy denied breaking the window.	She quit eating candies
Henry suggested completing the project.	She enjoys dancing at the parties
We put off doing the research for a day.	They mentioned going to the lake.
No, she postponed having it until next week. The teacher recommends going to the library	
I remember going on vacation with my family.	
He recommended not hiring the computer expert.	
The Captain regretted not following the safety regulations.	
In the meeting we discussed taking the students to the museum.	

WORTH. = MERECER = VALER LA PENA

3. CASE. We have to use GERUND after the following expressions:

Worth	} +	ING
To be + busy		
Have difficult		
Waste of time		
Waste of money		
To be + difficult		
To be + scary		

It isn't worth playing now.	It isn't worth entering to the class.
There is nothing worth talking about.	It isn't worth getting a lot of bad idioms.
Do you believe it's worth working on weekend?	
It is worth working hard and earns a lot of money	
Do you think it's worth studying a language of another country?	
We have difficult answering the test.	Do you have difficult doing the job?
It was a waste time watching that movie.	It is a waste of money buying that old car.
They were too busy reading the book.	Was it difficult learning English?
It was scary flying over the high mountain.	

4. CASE. The verb becomes in a noun (especially with the words "the" or possessive adjective)

A. NOUNS

Read = leer. The reading = LA LECTURA

- The shopping was cheap (noun)
- The dancing was wonderful. (noun)
- Your Thinking is very important. (noun)
- The reading about this theme was bored (noun)
- We enjoy the walking in the park every Sunday (noun)
- The freezing point - the boiling water (noun)
- His coming was very important (su llegada era muy importante)

B. The verb becomes in adjective

- That job was tiring (adjective)
- That trip was exciting (adjective)
- This party is surprising (adjective)

C. The verb becomes in adjective

When the verb "ING" is preceded by a noun, it becomes in adjective

The walking man (el hombre caminante)

The dancing girl

An amazing story The sleeping beauty

The washing machine

5. CASE. We can use "GERUND" or TO after the following verbs:

*	Begin	*	Love
*	Bother.	*	Like
*	Continue	*	Prefer
*	Decide	*	Remember
*	Hate	*	Start
*	Intent	*	Try

For example:

- She began studying English. = ELLA EMPEZO A ESTUDIAR INGLES
She began to study English
- *She continues working in the Bank* = *She continues to work in the bank*
- I like playing the guitar = I like to play the guitar

- [Handwritten signature]*

40

Would { Hate
Like + TO
Love
Prefer }

I would like to learn English. I'd prefer to wait 5 minutes. I'd love to watch TV

Look at the difference:

I would like swimming in the lake (I enjoy it) I would like to swim (I want to it)

6. We have to use "GERUND" When the verb is the first in the sentences (the verb becomes the subject of the sentences)

For example:

- Arriving early to the work is a moral obligation = LLEGAR TEMPRANO AL TRABAJO UNA OBLIGACION MORAL
- Studying hard is good for learning
- Eating vegetables is good for health
- Not, eating the proper food can affect your health
- Walking twenty minutes every day is a good exercise
- Working hard is the best way for earning a lot of money
- Thinking in English all the time is the best way for learning

7. We have to use "GERUND" After the verb GO with all sport verbs

GOES
WENT
GONE

For example:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| - We go fishing. | - They went hunting last week |
| - He is going sailing. | - She went fishing last Tuesday |
| - I go swimming every Sunday. | - They will go jogging on Saturday. |
| - He has gone swimming this week. | - You have gone running in the park |
| - He went skating in the ice last winter. | - He goes swimming every Sunday |
| - We went playing soccer last Thursday. | |
| - We went riding in my village last summer. | |
| - They go mountain climbing every summer. | |
| - They go skiing every weekend in the mountain. | |

- 8 With some verbs after the connector "THAT" we have to use gerund, but the meaning of the verb is Infinitive (some verbs + that + gerund.

I think that walking is a good exercise.	(Creo que caminar es un buen ejercicio)
I know that swimming is healthy.	I've learned that telling the true is honesty

We can eliminate the connector and the meaning of the sentences is the same

She knows that drinking water is healthy = She knows drinking water is healthy

9. We never use "GERUND" after the word "TO"

EXCEPTIONS:

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| * Get used to | } | ACOSTUMBRASE A |
| * Become accustomed to | | |
| * Get accustomed to | | |
| * Be used to | } | ESTAR ACOSTUMBRADO A |
| * Be accustomed to | | |
| * Look forward to | = ANHELAR = ESPERAR CON ILUSION | |
| * Object to | | |

(GET USED TO - BECOME ACCUSTOMED TO) (BE USED TO -
BE ACCUSTOMED TO) - LOOK FORWARD TO - OBJECT TO

Are you getting used to it?
Are you getting accustomed to it?

He gets used to walking
I am used to drinking coffee.

I am accustomed to drinking coffee. Are you getting used to the weather?
 They get used to driving in iced road. He was getting used to driving his car.
 He becomes accustomed to walking. I got used to driving on ice and snow.
 She is used to reading the newspaper. Are you used to driving on ice and snow?
 I was used to driving on ice and snow. They are accustomed to listening to the radio
 He was becoming accustomed to driving his car.
 Mary asked Paul IF he was getting used to driving car.
 Mary asked Paul IF he was becoming accustomed to driving car.

I look forward to hearing you.
 I am looking forward to meeting her.
 I'll be looking forward to seeing you soon.
 I look forward to receiving your completed form soon.

Sam didn't object to going overseas.
 John objects to leaving a tip when he hasn't gotten a good service.

TO BE + ADJECTIVE + INFINITIVE

I was happy to see you again.
 We are very sorry to hear that John is sick.
 Everyone was happy to receive tickets for the game.

Exceptions:

To be + busy	}	+ ING
To be + difficult		
To be + scary		
Have + difficult		

We have difficult answering the test. Do you have difficult doing the job?
 They were too busy reading the book. Was it difficult learning English?
 It was scary flying over the high mountain.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

ON. We use ON when there is contact between the two objects and no cover completely.

The book is on the table. The picture is on the wall

IN. We use IN when something or someone is inside one place or thing

The shoes are in the box. The eraser is in the desk

OVER. We use OVER when there is no contact between the two objects and is exactly vertical or when there is contact between the two objects and cover completely.

The lamp is over the table. The blanket is over bed
The filling is over the recorder. The plane is over the airport

UNDER. We use UNDER when something is in the down part of something touching or not touching.

The pencil is under the chair. The eraser is under the book

AT. We use AT when something or someone is in one place, is more generally than "IN" when we say AT is possible that is IN ON UNDER INSIDE.

She is in the kitchen. Mary is in the bedroom.
Mary is at the house. Peter is AT the building.
The notebook is AT the desk. The plane arrives at two o'clock.

INSIDE. We use INSIDE when someone or something is IN a place small

The pencil is inside the desk. They are inside the car.

OUTSIDE. We use OUTSIDE when someone or something is OUT

The students are outside the class. My family is outside the city

Where is the book? The book is on the table
Where are the pictures? The pictures are on the wall

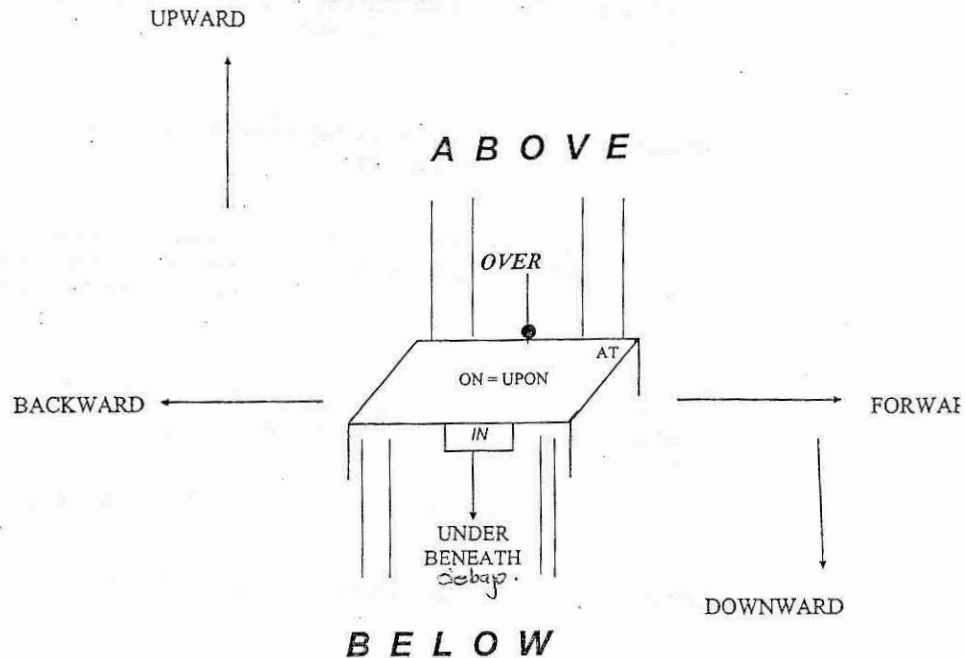
OVER + VERB

UNDER + VERB

Over before a verb, means to do something excessively. ^{Over on each} She overate last night

Under before a verb, means not to do something excessively. He didn't under drink wine.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE AND DIRECTION

ABOVE
general

We use above when something is above other thing or place in

Form (is not exactly)

The sky is **above** us.

The sky is **above** the earth.

The plane flies **above** the city.

The clouds are **above** the city

The sun is **above** the town

The ceiling is **above** the floor

OVER

We use over when something is in the high part over other thing
Exactly

The lamp is **over** my head.

The lamp is **over** the table.

The bridge is **over** the street.

The bulb is **over** bed

The Bridge is **over** the river

The plane is **over** the building

ABOVE and OVER have the same meaning, the difference is that: When we use over is exactly one thing over another thing and when we use above is more general

BELOW

We use below when something is in the low part below other
In general form

The water is **below** the earth.
The birds fly **below** the sky.

The plane flies **below** the clouds
The submarine is **below** the sea
Peter's apartment is **below** ours

UNDER.
BENEATH.

The pencil is **under** the chair
The pencil is **beneath** the chair

} Are similar

The shoes are **under** bed.

The box is **under** the desk

We use the Prepositions of direction when someone or something walk or go in that direction.

FORWARD

We almost always walk forward. The horses run forward in a race
The bicycle runs forward in the street. The river runs forward to find the sea
The plane always flies forward in the space

BACKWARD

The crab walks backward. The people walk backward sometimes
The helicopter can fly backward. We move the car backward when it is in the garage.
The animals rarely walk backward.
We can see the action moves backward when we rewind it in the TV.

UPWARD

*The plane goes upward when taking off. We jump upward sometimes.
 The man is climbing upward in the mountain. The child threw the ball upward.
 The rocket is launched upward with great power.*

DOWNWARD

*The parachute jumps downward from the plane. The lift is going downward.
 The stone goes downward when we put it on the water. We jump downward from the tree.
 We walk downward for the stair in order to get the first floor.*

We use ON when there is contact between the two objects and no cover completely

ON
UPON

Are similar

*The cup is ON the table
 The picture is ON the wall
 The clock is on the window
 Those pencils are on desks
 Those pencils are upon desk
 The books are UPON the chair*

IN We use IN when someone or something is inside a place

*The ruler is in the drawer
 The coin is in the bag
 The shoes are in the box.
 The coat is in the closet
 Those pencils are in the desk
 The handkerchief is in the pocket*

AT is similar to "IN" but is more general when we use AT is possible that the
 Things are ON IN UNDER (is no exactly)

*John is at the hospital
 The glass is at the kitchen
 The Worker is at the factory*

CAN

CAN.	}	. Ability physical	I can run 10 miles without stopping.
		. Ability mental	I can speak English Fluency.

Peter can't figure the puzzle out
 Peter isn't able to figure the puzzle out
 Peter is unable to figure the puzzle out

The mechanic couldn't fix the radiator
 The mechanic was unable to fix the radiator = The mechanic wasn't able to fix the radiator

MAY

MAY is similar to CAN but, is more informal the past of May is **could** or **Might**, May has not future.

Might is more sure than **May**, more than 50%. **May** is a possibility, but no sure.

PRESENT

She may use the computer
 She mayn't use the computer
 May She use the computer?
 Mayn't She use the computer?
 Yes, She may use the computer
 Yes, She may
 No, She mayn't use the computer.
 No, She may not.

We may play in the park
 We may not play in the park.
 May we play in the park?
 Mayn't we play in the park?
 Yes, we may play in the park
 Yes, We may
 No, we mayn't play in the park
 No, we may not.

PAST

She could use the computer
 She couldn't use the computer
 Could She use the computer?
 Couldn't She use the compute?
 Yes, She could use the computer
 Yes, She could
 No, She couldn't use the computer
 No, She couldn't

She might use the computer
 She mightn't use the computer
 Might She use the computer?
 Mightn't She use the computer?
 Yes, She might use the computer
 Yes, She might
 No, She might not use the computer
 No, She might not

CAN = BE ABLE

CAN. is an especial verb that we use as a verb and as an auxiliary. We never add the letter "S" with HE SHE IT after CAN. It doesn't accept another auxiliary and we never use the word "to" after CAN with the next verb.

CAN

• Ability of doing something		• Physical
• Permission		• Mental
• Requirement		

PRESENT

PAST

FUTURE

CAN = BE ABLE

COULD = WAS / WERE ABLE

WILL BE ABLE

I can speak English
 I can't speak English
 Can I speak English?
 Can't I speak English?
 Yes, You can
 No, You can't speak English
 No, You cannot

I could speak English
 I couldn't speak English
 Could I speak English?
 Couldn't I speak English?
 Yes, You could speak English
 Yes, You could
 No, You couldn't speak English
 No, You could not

I will be able to speak English
 I won't be able to speak English
 Will I be able to speak English?
 Won't I be able to speak English?
 Yes, you will be able to speak English
 Yes, you will
 No, you won't be able to speak English
 No, you won't

He is able to speak English
 He isn't able to speak English
 Is He able to speak English?
 Isn't He able to speak English?
 Yes, He is able to speak English
 Yes, He is
 No, He isn't able to speak English
 No, He isn't

He was able to speak English
 He wasn't able to speak English
 Was He able to speak English?
 Wasn't He able to speak English?
 Yes, He was able to speak English
 Yes, He was
 No, He wasn't able to speak English
 No, He wasn't

IT CAN'T

= COULDN'T BE

=

IT'S NO POSSIBLE

TAG QUESTION = TAG ENDING = QUESTION VERDAD

Tag question = (auxiliary + pronoun)

Affirmative sentences / auxiliary (-); Negative sentences / auxiliary (+)

There are two main ways to ask a question with affirmative and negative sentences:

1. Tag question let us make a question with affirmative and negative sentences in all tenses

You work in the bank, don't you? = ¿USTED TRABAJA EN EL BANCO, VERDAD?
 She didn't go to the library, did she? = Ella no fue a la librería cierto?

He doesn't live here, does he?	Flight 456 is on time, isn't it?
She cashed a check, didn't she?	He didn't cash a check, did she?
Bill practices tennis, doesn't he?	The coffee isn't very good, is it?
We can do the homework, can't we?	We can't do the homework, can we?
She may leave the room, mayn't she?	This coat cost five dollars, didn't it?
He must go to the doctor, mustn't he?	He mustn't go to the doctor, must he?
He hasn't seen this movie before, has he?	You won't travel to London, will you?
Bob's going to leave tomorrow, isn't he?	You will travel to London, Won't you?
They aren't going to play tennis, are they?	He shouldn't study for the test, should he?
He should study for the test, shouldn't he?	We ought to review the test, Shouldn't We?

The real meaning of tag question depends on the voice:

* If the voice goes down you ask someone to agree with you (it isn't a question)

He is intelligent and eager worker, isn't he? (in tag question the voice goes down)

The party looks crowded and bored, doesn't it? (it isn't a real question, it is an agreement)

* If the voice goes up, we are really asking a question.

You work in the bank, don't you? Yes, I am or No, I am not

* When the sentence is negative we ask for information or we demand someone to do something.

You don't have a pencil, do you? You couldn't wait for me, could you?
 You won't play soccer tomorrow, will you?

* Let's go to the party, shall we? Clean the room, will you?
 With let's tag question is "shall" With imperative mode tag question is "will"
 I am a good student, aren't I? Don't say, am not, I? (It is wrong)

2. Intonation is possible to make a question with affirmative and negative sentences, using intonation putting strong stress in the last word.

She is going to the library?

They work in that factory?

She is here today?

But you didn't see the bridge?

SIMILAR SIMILAR TO

This car is similar to my car.
Her book is similar to ours.
My House is similar to yours.
Your computer is similar to mine.

DIFFERENT DIFFERENT FROM

This horse is different from that one.
My jacket is different from your jacket.
The first bridge is different from this one.
The new building is different from the old building.

BOTH BOTH AND

These cars are similar
These books are similar
Those houses are similar
Those computers are similar

Those horses are different
Those jackets are different
Those bridges are different
These buildings are different

Both Tom and Frank are going to the game = TANTO TOM COMO FRANK VAN AL JUEGO
Both girls went to the party = AMBAS NIÑAS FUERON A LA FIESTA
Bill can both read and write Spanish.
I'd like both soup and salad with my steak.

Both games are interesting
Both lessons were difficult

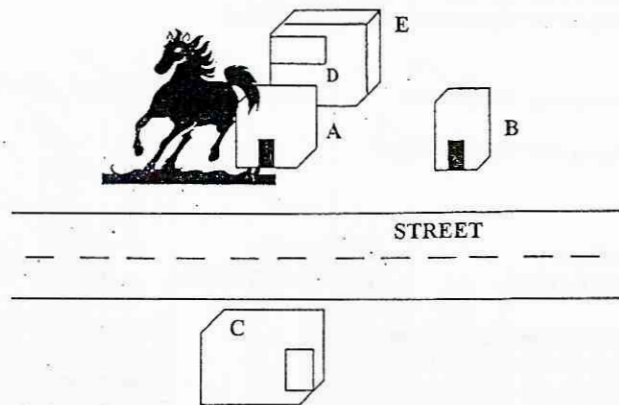
Pronoun + verb + object + time.

The time is almost always at the end of the sentences

I go to church every Sunday.
He studied English last year.
They will fly a plane tomorrow.

We went to the beach last month
She has to read a book in two hours
They arrived two hours ago.

PREPOSITION OF SETTING = PREPOSICIONES DE LUGAR



A { *Is in front of*
Is across the street from
Is Opposite. } C

A { *Is next to*
Beside } B

D { *Is in back of*
Behind } A

E { *Is in the back of*
Is in the rear part of
At the back of. } D

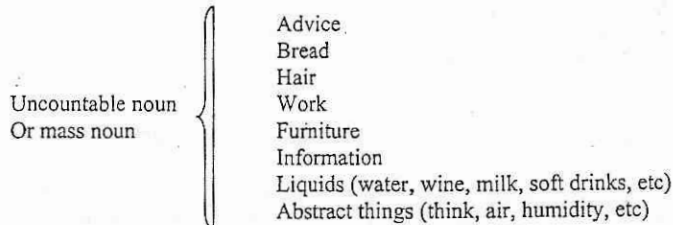
 { *The horse is touching*
The horse is against } A

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

There are some adjectives that we use with countable nouns and some adjectives that we use with uncountable nouns = mass nouns

Countable nouns are nouns that we can count and have to be plural such as: Computers, cars, books, pencils etc.

Uncountable nouns are things that we can't count such as: liquids, abstract things



COUNTABLE ADJECTIVES

A An
Many
A Few
Few

UNCOUNTABLE OR MASS ADJECTIVES

Much
A lot
A Little
Little

Some
Any
A lot of
Lots of
Enough

A, an

We use with countable noun only in plural in all kind of sentences (affirmative, negative, interrogative). Example a car, a computer, an apple because we can say one car, two cars, tree cars. Don't use these words with countable noun in plural or mass noun, example a cars, an apples, a water, because these three expressions are wrong,

I have a computer I don't have a computer Do you have a computer? (Right)

I want a water I didn't buy a books Would you like a milk? (Wrong)

Many

Many we use with countable nouns plural, never use it with mass nouns. (Don't say many wine), because wine is mass noun. Say many houses, many rivers etc.

She read many books
 She didn't read many books
 Did She read many books?
 Didn't She read many books?
 Yes, She read many books
 Yes, She did
 No, She didn't read many books
 No, She didn't.

Few**A Few**

Few and a few are used in countable noun. Although it is possible to use in all kind of sentence, it is normally used in affirmative and interrogative sentences. The difference between few and a few is that: "A few" is more than few. Example I saw a few pictures on the wall. (It is normally between 7 and 15). Few (It is normally between 2 and 7) Example did you see any chairs available in the room? Yes, I saw few

Few: It isn't normal to use few in negative sentence because its meaning is negative idea.

We have few books (not many, not enough books)

Look at the meaning if we use few in negative sentences

I don't have few coins in my wallet. (The meaning is that I have nothing or many), so it is better to say I have many coins in wallet or I don't have any coins in my wallet.

A Few: is more positive She has a few pets (no many, but enough)

FEW**A FEW**

Few means not many, 1,2, or 3 A few means some, but many

A Few: (Some, sufficient)
Few: (Hardly, any, insufficient)

We need few recorders in the lab
 Do we need few recorders in the lab?
 Yes, you need few recorders in the lab
 Yes, you do.

She bought a few pencils
 Did she buy a few pencils?
 Yes, she bought a few pencils
 Yes, she did

MUCH = A LOT

They are used in uncountable noun such as: water, wine, soft drinks, liquids and abstract things such as: air, think, homework, time etc. Much is used in negative and interrogative and a lot is used in affirmative and almost always at the end of the sentence and without noun.

It is raining a lot.
Isn't it raining much?
She didn't speak much.

It isn't raining much.
Yes, it is raining a lot.
Did you drink wine much?

Is it raining much?
No, It isn't raining much

A LOT { Without noun
Almost always at the end
Affirmative sentences
Uncountable noun

A LOT OF { + noun
Never at the end
All kind of sentence
Countable - uncountable

A LOT - A LOT OF = MANY MUCH

A like coffee a lot
He loves her a lot.

I like a lot of coffee.
There is a lot of water in the lake
We didn't have a lot of time to study
Do you have a lot of computer in the Lab?

Much

Sometimes **much** can be used in affirmative sentences, especially after do adverb of quantity, comparative or when much is the subject of the sentence.

I want to study English very much.
There is too much homework to do.

Thank you very much.
You can eat cake as much as you want.

Much oil has been put in that engine.

No, there wasn't much food.
We don't have much food tonight.
money.
Beth doesn't eat much candy anymore.
There isn't much furniture in my bedroom

There is much business.
She said that they didn't have much
The student has made much progress.
since May.

A lot

I like to eat a lot = I smoke a lot less now.
What does a man need if he walks a lot in his job?
We learned a lot about the navy and life on ship.

There is a lot rain today.
Carl knows a lot about repairing cars.

Little means not much, a little means some, but no much

LITTLE

A LITTLE

Little: (Hardly, any, insufficient)

A Little: (Some, sufficient)

Little and a little are used in uncountable noun or mass noun. Although it is possible to use in all kind of sentence, it is normally used in affirmative and interrogative sentences. A Little is more quantity than little. I want A little water (it is possible half glass) I want little water (it is possible a quarter of glass).

Little + noun

A little + noun or without noun

She wants little wine

She wants a little sugar please.

I drank little whisky last night

Do you speak English? Yes, a little.

Did I drink little whisky last night?

He speaks a little English

Yes, You drank little whisky last night

Does He speak a little English?

Yes, He speaks a little English

I think we need to coordinate our work a little better

Little: It isn't normal to use little in negative sentence because its meaning is negative idea. We have little time (not much, not enough time) so it isn't right to say " We don't have little time.

A little. It is more positive. We have a little time left. (Sometime, enough time)

SOME - ANY

Some and any are adjectives used with countable and uncountable nouns the difference is that some is affirmative and any is negative

Countable noun

Uncountable noun

There are some books on the table.

There is some water in the glass

There aren't any books on the table.

There isn't any water in the glass

Are there some books on the table?

Is there some water in the glass?

Aren't there any books on the table?

Isn't there any water in the glass?

Yes, There are some books on the table.

Yes, there is some water in the glass

Yes, There are

Yes, there is

No, There aren't any books on the table.

No, there isn't any water in the glass

No, there aren't

No, there isn't

Normally we use **some** in interrogative affirmative and **any** in interrogative negative, although **some** or **any** can be used in interrogative affirmative, but there are especial cases to use them:

Some: (Interrogative affirmative)

A. When someone asks a petition or request.

Could you give me some water?
Where can I get some medicine?
Can I have some coffee?

Could you give some information?
Would you lend some money?
Can you lend me the newspaper?

B. When we offer something

Would you like some coffee?

Do you want some ice cream?

C. When we know that someone has the thing we are asking.

Do you have **some** money? When we use **some** in this question, we know or suppose that he has money.

D. When we expect the answer "yes"

Have you got something in your leg? Yes, it's a terrible pain.

E. **Some** we use in a more limited sense.

There is **some** city, which has more population in this country (that is a city in particular) when the word "**some**" is used in this sense, the noun is singular.

F. We can use the words "some, somebody and something in interrogative sentences when we expect positive answer, and when we offer something to somebody.

Would you like some coffee?

Is there somebody here who speaks English?

Could you bring me something from the shop?

Any

A. Do you have **any** money? When we use **any** in this question, we don't know whether that the person has money. Here we try to find out before asking something.

Have you got **any** free time?

B. We also use **any** with the meaning (it doesn't matter which?)
E.g. You Can read **any** book

C. In conditional tenses we can use both

If you have some money left, please bring a gift = If you have any money left please bring a gift.

D. Any is an unlimited sense. If you could visit any city in the United States, which would you select? (This is whichever city you preferred.)

E. Any can be used in affirmative sentences with these words: that mean negation

Any movie she chooses will be fine He went to the party without any money.
He refused to drink anything.

Hardly: I hardly have any time to rest It hardly ever rains in the desert
Scarcely: She scarcely has any coins in her bag

F. ANY (+) = EITHER = (cualquier)
- We sometimes use any in affirmative sentences and the meaning is either, example:

Tom resists any change. Any English book is useful for learning grammar.
Which computer do you want? I like any computer. In this sentence "Any" = either

With other kind of interrogative sentences, can be used ANY

Do you have any juice?	He didn't buy any soap
Do you have any pencils?	No, I don't have any money
Did you get any cigarettes?	Did they get any mail today?
Hadn't they written any letters?	She never does any homework
Won't have any trouble on his trip?	

Not + any + noun

No + noun

There isn't any coffee in the cup.
There weren't any tables in the room.

There's no coffee in the cup.
There were no tables in the room.

A lot of and lost of are used in countable and uncountable nouns, in all kind of sentences (affirmative, negative, interrogative)

A LOT OF (COUNTABLE)

A LOT OF (MASS NOUN)

I shall buy a lot of computers
I shall not buy a lot of computers
Shall I buy a lot of computers?
Shan't I buy a lot of computers?
Yes, You'll buy a lot of computers
Yes, You will
No, You won't buy a lot computers
No, You won't.

He has a lot of free time
He hasn't a lot of free time
Has He a lot of free time?
Hasn't He a lot of free time?
Yes, He has a lot of free time
Yes, He has
No, He hasn't a lot of free time
No, He hasn't

A LOT OF = LOTS OF

Did the student have a lot of homework last night?	I buy a lot of medicine
We welcome the new year with a lot of noise	He has a lot of leisure time
She accumulate a lot of leave time	sick people need a lot of help
There has been a lot of progress.	There is a lot of work to be done
Sick people need a lot of help	Yes, we've made a lot of progress
There is a lot of trade between the East Coast and West coast	

LOTS OF.

There are lots of countries in the world
 Yes, I'll have to make sure that I have lots of food

Enough:

1. Goes after adjectives and adverbs, but before noun

She is pretty enough	She is tall enough
There are enough pencils.	We have enough milk.
The food was good enough	Last night I slept enough

- Before the noun

I have enough time to study.	They don't have enough skill.
I have enough money in the bank.	She doesn't have enough money.
	I don't have enough money in my pocket.

2. Enough + to (not for)

He isn't old enough to study English.	I don't have enough money to buy a new car
Don't say. (For studying)	Don't say. (For buying)

Plenty of: Countable noun. There are plenty of chairs available in the room.
A great deal of: Uncountable noun. There is a good deal salt in the soup.

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Few	fewer than	the fewest
Little	less than	the least
a little	less than	the least
Many	more than	the most
Much	more than	the most
A lot of	more than	the most

- Affirmative sentence.
- At the end of the sentence, or after the pronoun or auxiliary
- The action is before or earlier than we expect.

YA.

Call John, he is already here. (This means that John arrived before we expected)

He's already gone to school

AUN.

He is still working for that company.

Why is that man still here?

- Interrogative Sentences. Negative Sentences
- At the end of the sentence
- Means sometimes until now
- (Something has not begun or happened)

Can you understand English yet?

He hasn't finished the job yet

Haven't you packed your suitcase yet?

HYPHENED (OR HYPHENATED) COMPOUNDS

When to use a hyphen is better to learn by practicing. Hyphen can make a difference in meaning, e.g. a "wood-knife" means that it is a knife used to cut wood, whilst a "wood knife" is a knife made of wood

When we use **hyphenated compounds** in a sentence the noun has to be in singular

a ten-minute break an eighteen-wheel truck A ten-minute talk

The students held a ten-minute meeting after class. Peter lives in a five-story apartment

The Adjectives don't have either kind or number

Old man old men old woman old women

When We have an adjective and we add the letters "LY" It becomes in ADVERB when we add the letters 'NESS" it becomes in a NOUN

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	NOUN
Bad	Badly	
Careful	Carefully	Illness
Correct	Correctly	
Careless	Carelessly	
Different	Differently	
Easy	Easily	
Nice	Nicely	
Late.	late	lateness
Quick	Quickly	
Safe	Safely	
Slow	Slowly	Slowness
Tired	Tiredly	Tiredness

Exception: The following words are the same adjective and adverb

Early.	Early
Fast.	Fast
Good	Well
Hard.	Hard
Late.	Late
Sure.	Sure
Straight.	Straight
Pretty.	Pretty

VERB + ADVERB.

VERB + ADJECTIVE.

1. After de verb we normally have to use adverb.

She works carefully (O.K.)

She works careful (is wrong)

He writes badly.

She dances nicely

They drive safely

He speaks bravely

Food spoils easily.

It's raining heavily

I listened carefully.

Speak slowly please

She drives nervously.

He spoke nicely about her

The baby eats slowly.

The car stopped suddenly

The horse runs quickly.

The singer sings badly EL CANTANTE CANTA MAL

She understood perfectly.

The superlative and the noun don't affect the use of "LY"

She closed the window softly.

He holds the stick firmly

He answered the most nervously of all.

2. There are two cases in which we can use adjective after the verb:

- A. After the verbs of the senses we have to use Adjective.

FEEL - HEAR - LOOK - OBSERVE - SMELL - TASTE - TOUCH - BE

She is beautiful.

He is careful

She looks happy.

You are intelligent

Does Jim eat fast?

People feel good here

My food tastes good.

The flowers smell good.

The lemon tastes sour.

The orange tastes sweet

Does the food taste bad?

The food looks delicious

Candy always tastes sweet.

The ice cream tastes good

The sunshine feels good to me.

The flowers smell delicious.

- B. There are some adjectives that are the same adjective and adverb

They work well.

He spoke fast

Does Jim eat fast?

She cooks well

They study hard for the test.

I always arrive late home

The icy road made difficult to drive.

He walked straight after drinking a lot.

He works hard every day in the field.

SO - TOO = TAMBIEN

Affirmative sentence all tenses

Affirmative sentence + Affirmative sentence (Too So) - { Pronoun + auxiliary + too
So + Auxiliary + pronoun

When we have two affirmative sentences, we can use TOO or SO in order to no repeat the second sentence.

Present

- * John works in the factory, Mary works in the factory
- John works in the factory and she does **too**
- And so does she
- JOHN TRABAJA EN LA FABRICA Y ELLA TAMBIEN

He works in the hospital, She works in the hospital

He works in the hospital and She does too
He works in the hospital and so does She

Past

- * She worked last Sunday, we worked last Sunday
- She worked last Sunday and we did **too**
- And so did we

They drank a glass of water, I drank a glass of water
They drank a glass of water and I did too
They drank a glass of water and so did I

Future

- * They will travel to Europe, I will travel to Europe
- They will travel to Europe and I will **too**

We will learn English. He will learn English
We will learn English and He will too
We will learn English and so will He

Neither and Either = TAMPOCO

When we have two negative sentences we can use in the second sentence EITHER, NEITHER, NOR in order to no repeat the second sentence

Negative sentences + Negative sentences	and	Pronoun + auxiliary (-)	+ Either
Negative sentences + Negative sentences	and	Neither + Auxiliary (+)	+ pronoun
Negative sentences + Negative sentences	and	Nor	+ Auxiliary (+) + pronoun

- * He didn't read the news, she didn't read the news
- He didn't read the news and she didn't either
- And neither did she
- And nor did she

EL NO LEYO LAS NOTICIAS Y ELLA TAMPOCO

- * I won't go to London, she won't go to London
- I won't go to London and she won't either
- And neither will she

- * He doesn't walk in the park, they don't walk in the park
- He doesn't walk in the park and they don't either
- And neither do they

- * They haven't finished the homework yet, I haven't finished the homework yet
- They haven't finished the homework yet and I haven't either
- And neither have I

- * She couldn't arrived to the airport early, He couldn't arrived to airport early
- She couldn't arrived to the airport early and He couldn't either
- And neither could He

EITHER

She doesn't want to go and I don't either.
 Mary won't be here, and John won't be here either.
 The Captain didn't meet your father. I didn't either.
 Either George or Charles is able to jump in parachute.
 Mr. John wasn't in class this morning; Mr. Peter wasn't There Either

EITHER (CUALQUIERA) Between two options
 Do you want to go either to the movie or to the party? I like either

NEITHER

He is neither rich nor poor.
 Neither Bill nor Linda knows how to swim.
 My. Friend is neither at home nor the library.
 George doesn't know when the plane leave. Neither does Anna
 Larry didn't speak loudly, he didn't speak clearly = Larry spoke neither loudly nor clearly

NEITHER (ninguno)

Do you want to drink tea or coffee? I want neither. Neither is good for me

(Both neither either) + of

Both libraries were empty = both of them were empty

BUT

Affirmative sentence, But Negative Sentences.
 Negative sentence, But Affirmative Sentences

Affirmative sentence, But Affirmative Sentences (but the meaning is the opposite)
 I want to study, but I have to work hard today.

Present I want to study English BUT she doesn't =
 YO DESEO ESTUDIAR INGLES PERO ELLA NO

She reads the book BUT he doesn't
 He can drive the truck BUT she can't
 I mustn't go to the doctor BUT they must

Past She didn't work yesterday BUT he did
 ELLA NO TRABAJÓ AYER PERO EL SI

We drank wine last Sunday BUT he didn't
 They had to study the lesson BUT I didn't
 You couldn't find the address BUT he could

Future She won't have the test BUT we will
 I wasn't able to do the job BUT He could
 We shall dance this Saturday BUT He won't
 You will travel to United States BUT I won't

WHOLE

ALL

ALL OF } ALL
WHOLE

ALL (MASS NOUN) (PLURAL COUNTABLE NOUN)

John did it ALL. They are ALL here today
They have all come to the party. He is drinking it ALL up
She may throw away ALL the pears now. The students ALL study English

ALL other people will go to hill ALL others will go to hill
ALL the other students failed the test ALL the others were absent
She stay at home all the time (always) Will you read the entire book?
They lived all the life in Italy.

ALL = Every ALL = Everything

Every boy studies English = all boys study English
Everybody went to the movie = all of us went to the movie

I'll finish all a.s.a.p. = I'll finish everything a.s.a.p.

WHOLE: We use with singular and (mass noun) = complete, entire, most of them

The whole family turned in at nine P.M. We ate the whole cake.
She ate a whole packet of cookies. They lived their whole life in Italy.
Will you read the whole newspaper?
Peter wants to have a party and invite his whole class.

WHEN

WHILE

Present simple + WHEN + present simple

Some people are afraid to fly when they travel

Past perfect progressive + WHEN + past simple

He had been sleeping very long when you called him

Past progressive + WHEN + past simple

She was cooking when I arrived
 I was taking a test when he came in
 I was writing a check when he called me
 They were playing when the party began

Past simple + WHEN + past simple

We left when they arrived
 They were in the classroom when the teacher entered

Future simple + WHEN + present

The cab will be there when you are ready

WHEN + past simple + past continuous

When the teacher came into the room, I was talking

WHEN + past simple + past perfect

When I arrived to the station, the train had already left

While + past simple + past simple

While he was driving his car he had a collision
 While she was in Madrid, Betty bought many beautiful things

Past simple + while + past progressive

She heard the news while he was sleeping

While + past progressive + past simple

While we were waiting, it began to rain
 While he was putting in the gas, I checked the oil

WHILE + past progressive + past progressive

While She was cleaning the house He was watching TV
 While I was reading the book She was preparing the lunch

Past simple + WHILE + past continuous

They arrived while I was watering the flowers

WHILE - WHEN

1. Past simple **when** past simple
2. Past simple **while** past continuous
3. Past progressive **while** past simple
4. Past progressive **when** past simple
5. **While** past progressive + past progressive

We were in the lab **when** she arrived
 I was there **while** you were traveling
 He was doing the job **while** she called
 I was watering the flowers **when** she did the homework
While I was reading the book, she was preparing the meal

NO LONGER, NO MORE, ANY MORE, ANY LONGER = YA NO = NUNCA MAS

NO LONGER } affirmative sentences
 NO MORE } Never at the end of the sentence

She moved last month. She no longer lives here =

I no longer live in London
 They no longer go to school
 He **no longer** works in the Bank

Does John live with his parents? No, he no longer lives with them

ANY MORE. } . Negative sentences only
 ANY LONGER. } . At the end of the sentence

He won't play tennis in this park anymore .	We didn't go there anymore .
He won't play tennis in this park any longer .	don't live in London any longer .
They don't live with their parents anymore .	He doesn't work at this base any more .
Mr. Clark's office isn't downtown any longer .	He didn't work in that bank any more .
Do you still live in San Antonio? No, not anymore .	He doesn't work in the bank any longer

He got married three weeks ago. He doesn't live here **any longer**.
 Does John live with his parents? No, He doesn't live with them **any longer**.

- Affirmative Sentences
- Interrogative Affirmative

Everyone = Everybody

Everything

Nobody

No one

Some + noun

Something

Someone

Somebody

Nothing - None

Somewhere

- Negative Sentences
- Interrogative Negative

Anything

Any + noun

Anyone

Anybody

Anywhere

These words are singular: (use "s" with the verb in present and auxiliary for third person)

Is someone here?

Everything is in the room.

Everybody was in the park.

Someone knows the answer.

There is something in the sky.

I ask for milk, but he has none.

Somebody called you last night.

Everyone works in the same job.

There are some clouds in the sky.

Will somebody tell him the answer?

I'm hungry I want to eat something.

Would you like to see something else?

Everyone stayed until the party ended..

Isn't anyone here?

No, nothing tank you

No, I don't see anything

Anybody was in the park

No, nothing is in the room

Anybody called you last night

There isn't anything in the sky

No, no body is going to the show

There aren't any clouds in the sky

No - none - no one - Nobody - nothing

1. We can use these negative words in negative sentences without auxiliary.

No, nothing tank you

No, nothing is in the room

No, no one was in the library.

No, nobody is going to the show

No, nobody told mark about the test

II. We can use these negative words in affirmative sentences without auxiliary and without the word "NO" the first in the sentences to answer. Although the structure of the following sentences is affirmative they have negative indication.

Nothing is in the room.	Nobody left early
Nobody was in the park.	No one can hear us
There's nothing to eat here.	No one works in the same job.
None of the meat was eaten.	How many books did you read? None
Nobody can use the swimming pool = No one can use the swimming pool	

No + noun: no people are allowed in this area

Anybody – anyone – nobody – no one – some one – somebody – everybody – everyone (for people)

Everybody wants coffee.	Everyone wants coffee.
Nobody was in the meeting.	No one is in the snack bar.
There isn't anybody in the lab.	There wasn't anyone in the library.

Anything – nothing – something – everything (for things)

There's nothing in the pocket.	There isn't anything in the pocket.
Could you find everything for that job?	

Anyone, anybody, anything are used in: Affirmative – negative, Interrogative affirmative

Is anybody going to the show?
Did anyone bring the food?
Is anybody listening to his tape?
Would you like anything else?

In English it is not possible to use double negation

WRONG

I didn't buy nothing.
She didn't find no one
He won't never let her go.
Neither didn't she.

RIGHT

I didn't buy anything.
She didn't find any one.
He won't ever let her go.
Neither did she.

RIGHT

I bought nothing.
She found no one.
She will never let her go.
She didn't either.

SOMEWHERE EVERYWHERE ANYWHERE NOWHERE

Somewhere - anywhere - nowhere - everywhere (for places)

Nowhere = no place.

Anywhere = anyplace

I didn't see her anywhere.

You can find her somewhere at the base

You can see everywhere from that hill

She was nowhere in the school.

= She wasn't anywhere in the school

Where did you go yesterday? Nowhere I stayed home.

Somewhere = affirmative undetermined or unknown place. (Ben is somewhere in London)

Everywhere



Affirmative

Negative = all places

God is everywhere Ben isn't everywhere?

You can find his friend anywhere in Paris

Anywhere

Affirmative

Negative Refers to any place

You can't find his friend anywhere in Paris

Nowhere = affirmative refers to place no exist

Ben can find nowhere

Every = Each

Each and every have the same meaning, even it is possible to use both in the same sentence there's a little difference.

Each

1. We use each when we think of things separately. Read each page careful
2. Each is more usual for a small number

Every.

1. We use every to say how often something happens.
Every day, every hour, every month, every year, etc
We study English every day. (Don't say all days)
2. We use every when we think of things as a group. The meaning is similar to "all"
Every page has a title = all

PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN	OBJECTIVE PRONOUN	REFLEXIVE PRONOUN
- First in the Sentence	Before the Noun	. After Preposition . After TO BE . Never precede the noun	- After the preposition or Verb - Receive the action Of the verb	
- Do the action				
I	MY (MI, MIS)	MINE (MIO MIOS)	ME (PARA MI, A MI)	MYSELF
YOU	YOUR (SU, SUS)	YOURS (SUYO SUYOS)	YOU (PARA USTED) (DE USTED)	YOURSELF
HE	HIS (SU, SUS)	HIS (SUYO SUYOS)	HIM (PARA EL) (A EL, DE EL)	HIMSELF
SHE	HER (SU, SUS)	HERS (SUYO SUYOS)	HER (PARA ELLA) (A ELLA, DE ELLA)	HERSELF
IT	ITS (SU, SUS)	ITS (SUYO SUYOS)	IT (PARA ESTO) (A ESTO, DE ESTO)	ITSELF
WE	OUR (NUESTRO / S)	OURS (NUESTRO / S)	US (PARA NOSOTROS) (DE NOSOTROS)	OURSELVES
THEY	THEIR (SU SUS)	THEIRS (SUYO SUYOS)	THEM (PARA ELLOS) (A ELLOS, DE ELLOS)	THEMSELVES

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES: We use the possessive adjectives before the "Noun"

MY	This is my coat.	These are my coats =
YOUR	That is your book.	Those are your Books
HIS	This is his car.	These are his cars
HER	This is her pencil.	Those are her pencils
ITS	That is its collar.	Those are its objectives
OUR	This is our classroom.	These are our classrooms
THEIR	That is their bank.	Those are their banks

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS: We use them after to be, or after preposition, but
Never use before noun

MINE	This coat is mine.	These coats are mine
YOURS	This Book is yours	These Books are yours
HIS	This car is his	These cars are his
HERS	That pencil is hers	Those pencils are hers
ITS	That collar is its	Those collars are its
OURS	This classroom is ours	These classrooms are ours
THEIRS	That Bank is theirs	Those Banks are theirs

OBJECTIVE PRONOUNS: After the preposition or Verb

ME	This coat is for me	Tell me the true
YOU	That book is for you	He told you to study hard
HIM	This car is for him	Ask Him many questions
HER	That pencil is for her	Give her the best book
IT	This chair is for it	Make it work for two hours
US	This classroom is for us	Meet her in the bank
THEM	That Bank is for them.	Write me as soon as possible

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

MYSELF	I learned to swim by myself	I Looked it myself
YOURSELF	You can do the homework by yourself	You yourself looked at it
HIMSELF	John prefers going to the movie by himself	
HERSELF	I think She can arrive home by herself	She made it herself
ITSELF	It can run by itself	
YOURSELVES	Did you boys get dirty on yourselves?	
OURSELVES	We arrived to the station by ourselves	
THEMSELVES	They examined the recorder by Themselves	

She likes to work on her own. = She likes to work by herself.
Did you finish the job on your own? = Did you finish the job by yourself?

FOR - BY = POR

The words FOR and BY have the same meaning but different use

FOR: We use to express an amount of time

FOR { Days
Hours
Weeks
Years
months
Several times
A long time
Seconds
Minutes
Meals

BY: We use in order to express the following words

BY = { Near
Beside
Next to
Before
After past participle
The way of doing something

FOR

She is working for five hours.
I have been studying English for nine weeks.
They were reading the book for two months.
time.
He was going to that place for several times.

What do you want for breakfast?
She is studying English for one week.
You have been waiting for a long

By

He is sitting by her. (near)
We were disturbed by the loud noise.
The grandmother is sewing the suit by the window.

The meeting will be by 9 July. (*before*)
The book was *written* by Peter.

We can travel to London by plane.

By + a time = Not later than (before)

My parents will arrive by Saturday (They arrive on Saturday or before, Not later)
The meeting will be held by 9th July (It means it'll be on 9th or before, (Not later)

FOR	SINCE	DURING
We use "FOR" to express amounts. For + period of time. For ten seconds For five minutes For six hours For Seven days For five weeks For four months For three years For a week For a long time For several times For the meal	We use "SINCE" to express the moment when the action started Since + a time in the past (to now) perfect and simple tenses. Since noon Since two o'clock Since midnight Since last year Since last month Since yesterday Since last summer Since last week Since last season	We use "DURING" to express the period of time that the action will be done or was done, It is followed by "THE" Or possessive adjective. During the next summer During the next winter During the next week During the next month During the next year During the last autumn During the last spring During the last month During the last week During the last year

They were playing tennis for six hours.
We were studying English for five days.
She has been working here for three months.
We have been waiting her for twenty minutes.

I'll be in the training for a week.
They have been there for several times.
You've been living there for three years.

He hasn't won any game since last season.
The computer has been working since noon.
She has been living in that house since last year.

We began to study English since midday.
They arrived to the city since Friday.
I work in that factory since last April.

Ever since = desde cuando = desde que = desde entonces
Ever since I knew that restaurant I almost go there.

Sometimes when we want to express the action in future is better to use beginning/starting

The school will be close beginning tomorrow

During + noun

They went to Paris during the last season.
She studied English during the last spring.
I will travel to Europe during the next year.
We would like studying during the next stage.

He will skate during the next winter.
He will visit Italy during his vacations.
She will be working during the next fall

WH

What, That, Than = QUE. These words have the same meaning, but different use.

WHAT	THAT	WHICH
What would you like? What do you need? What are you doing? The car what you bought yesterday was nice. I can't remember what I had for breakfast	Mary told me that John is sick She told him that we were there You always say that life is nice I have to say that tomorrow there is a test Some people say that life is hard nowadays. Pedestrian is a person that is walking.	Which book did you read? Which one would you like? The Bus, which goes to New York, is ready The pencil, which you found yesterday, is mine. Use caution when you see a light, which is flashing.. This is the new dress, Which I bought yesterday

THAN is used as a comparative.

*The table is heavier **THAN** the chair*

We use the word "THAT" to join two sentences: Mary told me **that** John is sick

We can use the word **that** or we can eliminate it in a sentence.

She said **that** he was happy. = She said he was happy
He told me **that** he didn't study = He told me he didn't study

The words **what**, **which** and **whose** in the first part of the sentences are used to ask a question and it is followed by an auxiliary. What do you study for?

When we use the words **what**, **which** and **whose** in the middle of the sentences change the meaning and the next word has to be a pronoun or noun.

The table **what** you built, is very useful = LA MESA LA QUE UTED CONSTRUYO, ES MUY UTIL

I can remember **what** I have to do this afternoon.

Whose. { . DE QUIEN Whose chair is that? = DE QUIEN ES ESA SILLA
. CUYO

When Jerry called me, he told me that he had met a woman **whose** name was very unusual. Isn't that woman **whose** daughter is in your class?

When we use the words "WH" the first in the sentences, the structure is: WH + Auxiliary + pronoun + complement:

Where is the restaurant?

Where is the post office?

When we use the "WH" in the middle of the sentences the structure is: sentences + WH + pronoun or noun + auxiliary or complement.

Do you know what time it is?	I wonder where Jane is?
Do you know how old Bill is?	Do you know where Roger is?
Can you tell me where I can go?	Do you know where she works?
Can you tell where the post office is?	Can you judge how wide the room is?
Do you know when we will have the next test?	Do you know if James is in the library?
Do you study at the language school where my son is?	
Can you tell me where I can find a good restaurant?	

She explains what she means.	He asked me why I got there.
I don't remember where she is.	I know where I left my book.
I don't remember what she was saying.	I wonder why Hugo arrived late.
I don't know whether she visited them.	I know how much that pencil is.
She doesn't know when he is going away.	That's the bus, which goes to Paris.
He wants to know how crowded the theatre was.	I'm no sure when you need this report.
She wanted to know what I studied at that University.	

Who, whose and that, in the middle of the sentences we use for people

The boy who you see is my friend.	A pedestrian is a person that is walking.
I know a girl who speaks English very well.	Stop for someone who is crossing the street.

Which, what, where and that we use for things

The bus, **which** is going to London, is late
 I don't understand **what** that sentence means
 Don't take a trip on a car **that** isn't in good shape
 Use cautious when you see a light, **which** is flashing
 The country from **which** he comes has a cold climate

Question with "WH" + PREPOSITIONS

When we have to make a question with "WH" and a preposition, the preposition is almost always at the end of the sentence.

Right sentences

Whom do you work to?
 Who did you work with?
 What are you looking at?
 What is thermostat used for?
 What are they talking about?
 Which street does Mary live on?
 Where are you from?

Wrong sentences

To who do you work?
 With who do you work?
 At what are you looking?
 For what is a thermostat used?
 About what are they talking?
 On which street does Mary live?
 What was she afraid of? Which flat does she live in?

Who does that car belong to? What's your new girlfriend like? (All sentences ok)

It is possible to use the preposition the first or at the end of the sentence.

Who did she hang up on?	=	On whom did she hang up?
Who is she talking about?	=	About whom is she talking?
Who do you want to talk to?	=	To whom do you want to speak?
Who did he buy the ticket from?	=	From whom did he buy the ticket?
Who did he go to the party with?	=	With whom did he go to the party?

What and which

- What. *
- . We don't have an alternative to answer. What is your name?
My name is Bill. In this case you have only an option to answer, Bill
 - * We use what when we have a big number of possibilities to answer.
What kind of juice would you like? (we have wider selection)
 - * What is generally used in somewhat unlimited sense?
What kind of movie would you like to go? (That is all the movies that exist)
- Which. *
- Which is used in more limited sense, we have an option to choice.
Which car do you want? Which of these books would like to read?
(That is of limited number we have here at the moment)

GO BACK - COME BACK - RETURN

To use go back and come back it depends on where the person who is doing the act is at the time, and where the person who is speaking or writing about the action is at the time.

Mr. Wilson lives in London, but during the summer he went on vacation to Paris.

1. On August first he realized that was time to return to London, so he said, "I have to go back to London" = I have to return to London.
2. Mr. Wilson's wife who was with him in Paris told him, you have to go back to London to work on August first. = You have to return to London.
3. Mr. Wilson's Boss who was in London for this time said, "Mr. Wilson has to come back here on August first". = He has to return to London on August first.
4. Mr. Wilson before leaving Paris said "I have to come back to Paris the next year on my vacation. = I'll be back the next year.

Who and what

We can use "who" "what" and "which" in question with auxiliary or without auxiliary

The auxiliary "do" is not used with interrogative pronoun "who". Who speaks English here? and not who does speak English here?, Sometimes it is possible to find "do" together with "who" Who do you I met last week? Should really be "Whom do you think I met last week?"

Look at another way when to use the auxiliary "do"

Who = Object

George called Somebody = Object

Who did George call? = Received the action.

When who is the object of the sentence and receives the action needs auxiliary to make a question.

Who did he meet?

Who are you waiting?

Who = Subject

Who did Peter see? He saw Paul

Somebody called George?



Who Called George? Do the action

When "Who" is the subject and does the action doesn't need auxiliary.

Who lives there?

Who saw Paul? Peter saw Paul.

Which plane goes to London?

Who likes coffee?

What happened to the car?

What did the teacher say?

Who is your favorite player?

What does John like?

What is favorite play?

USING MATCH = USO DE PAREJAS

These two words always have to go together in a sentence:

As	As	<i>He can jump as high as I can</i>
The Same	as	<i>My computer is the same as yours</i>
Such	As	<i>We can eat some vegetables such as: carrots, lettuce, tomatoes and onion</i>
Than	As	<i>That building is than big as the next one</i>
Better	than	<i>My cars work better than yours</i>
Less	Than	<i>She knows less English than him</i>
More	Than	<i>He has more coins in the pocket than her</i>
Rather	Than	<i>She prefers the red car rather than the blue car</i>
Worse	than	<i>The chicken was worse than the pork</i>
Close	To	<i>The picture is close to the door</i>
Next	To	<i>The door is next to the corridor</i>
Listen	to	<i>He is listening to the radio</i>
Similar	to	<i>My car is similar to yours</i>
Get	to	<i>We have to get to the hotel at 9 PM</i>
Prefer one thing	To	<i>She prefers the red car to the blue car</i>
Arrive	At	<i>She arrived at the airport early</i>
Afraid	of	<i>She is afraid of flying on an airplane</i>
Both	and	<i>Both Betty and Mary can do the homework</i>
Depend	On	<i>All depend on you</i>
Engage	on	<i>He is engaged on technical education</i>
Insist	On	<i>We insist on doing the homework well</i>
Different	from	<i>This car is different from that one</i>
Either	Or	<i>He can play either tennis or soccer</i>
Acquainted	with	<i>are you acquainted with your new girlfriend?</i>
Familiar	with	<i>I am familiar with the life in London</i>
Interested	In	<i>We are interested in learning English</i>
Any way	In	<i>They will arrive there IN any way</i>
Like	That	<i>My pencil is like that one</i>
So	That	
Look	At	<i>look at that picture on the wall</i>
Neither.	Nor	<i>She speaks neither German nor English</i>
Not only	But also	<i>She was not only in the party but also danced</i>
Succeed	In	<i>He thinks that he will succeed in learning English</i>

ADJECTIVE QUALIFYING

ATTRACTIVE	ATRACTIVO	AWFUL	TERRIBLE
BEAUTIFUL	BONITO	BAD	MALO
BIG	GRANDE	BRIGHT	BRILLANTE
BITTER	AMARGO	BORED * (1)	ABURRIDO
COMFORTABLE	CONFORTABLE	CLEAN	LIMPIO
CLEVER	HÁBIL	CHEAP	BARATO
CLEAR	CLARO	DIRTY	SUCIO
DISABLE	INHÁBIL	DENSE	ESPESO
DULL	OPACO ABURRIDO	DIFFICULT	DIFÍCIL
DANGEROUS	PELIGROSO ARRIESGADO		
EASY	FÁCIL	EXPENSIVE	COSTOSO
EARLY	TEMPRANO	FAIR	JUSTO CORRECTO
FAT	GORDO	FASCINATING	FASCINANTE
FLAT	PLANO	FAST	RÁPIDO
GENTLE	GENTIL SUAVE	GOOD	BUENO
GLAD	CONTENTO		
HANDSOME	SIMPÁTICO	HARD	DURO DIFÍCIL
HEAVY	PESADO	FAITHFUL	FIEL LEAL
HELPFUL	SALUDABLE		
INTELLIGENT	INTELIGENTE	LARGE	LARGO
LONG	LARGO	LITTLE	POQUITO
LATE	RETARDADO TARDE	LOW	BAJO
MODERN	MODERNO	MARRY	ALEGRE
NOISY	RUIDOSO	NARROW	ESTRECHO
NEW	NUEVO	NICE	AGRADABLE
OLD	VIEJO		
PRETTY	HERMOSO	PALE	PÁLIDO
PLAIN	SENCILLO SIMPLE	POOR	POBRE
QUIET (2)	APACIBLE QUIETO		
QUICK	RÁPIDO	RICH	RICO
RAPID	RÁPIDO	SHORT	CORTO
SMALL	PEQUEÑO	SOFT	BLANDO
STRONG	FUERTE	SWEET	DULCE
SMOOTH	BLANDO SUAVE	TALL	ALTO
THIN	DELGADO	THICK	ESPESO DENSO
TERRIBLE	TERRIBLE	TIRED	CANSADO
UGLY	FEO HORRIBLE	USEFUL	UTIL
VARIED	VARIADO		
YOUNG	JOVEN	WEAK	DÉBIL
WONDERFUL	MARAVILLOSO	WILD	SALVAJE
WICKED	MALVADO		

WE USE THE ADJECTIVE AFTER TO BE OR BEFORE THE NOUN, EXAMPLES:

She is beautiful	Mary is a beautiful woman
The car is expensive.	That is an expensive car
The table is heavy.	This is a Heavy table
My computer is new.	This is a new computer

With adjectives of one syllable we form the comparative adding the letters "ER" and the superlative using the word "THE" and adding the letters "EST" EXAMPLE:

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
	<i>ER</i>	<i>THE ____ EST</i>
BIG	BIGGER	THE BIGGEST
BRIGHT	BRIGHTER	THE BRIGHTEST
CLEAN	CLEANER	THE CLEANEST
CHEAP	CHEAPER	THE CHEAPEST
CLEAR	CLEARER	THE CLEAREST
DENSE	DENSER	THE DENSEST
FLAT	FLATTER	THE FLATTEST
FAT	FATTER	THE FATTEST
GLAD	GLADDER	THE GLADDEST
NEW	NEWER	THE NEWEST
PLAIN	PLAINER	THE PLAINEST
SMALL	SMALLER	THE SMALLEST
SMOOTH	SMOOTHER	THE SMOOTHEST
STRONG	STRONGER	THE STRONGEST
TALL	TALLER	THE TALLEST
THIN	THINNER	THE THINNEST
YOUNG	YOUNGER	THE YOUNGEST

COMPARATIVE

Peter is taller than John.
 Mary is gladder than Janet.
 Her room is cleaner than his.
 Betty is thinner than Rosemary.
 The table is bigger than the chair.
 My computer is newer than yours.
 His office is smaller than their office.
 The orange is sweeter than the lemon.
 The old car is cheaper than the new one.

SUPERLATIVE

Peter is the tallest in the family.
 Mary is the gladdest in the work.
 Her room is the cleanest over here.
 Betty is the Thinnest in the factory.
 The table is the biggest in the office.
 My computer is the newest in the lab.
 His office is the smallest in the school.
 The orange is the sweetest of all fruits.
 The old car is the cheapest in the town.

With adjectives of two syllables whose last letter is "Y" "ER" "LE" "OW", we form the comparative similar to those of one syllable example:

"Y" easy early dirty heavy noisy pretty ugly

(MORE QUICKLY)

"ER" Clever Bitter

"LE" Gentle simple

"OW" Narrow

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Heavy	Heavier	The Heaviest
Pretty	Prettier	The Prettiest
Early	Earlier	The Earliest
Easy	Easier	The Easiest
Dirty	Dirtier	The Dirtiest
Noisy	Noisier	The Noisiest
Ugly	Uglier	The Ugliest
Bitter	Bitterer (more bitter)	The bitterest
Clever	Cleverer (more clever)	The Cleverest.
Gentle	Gentler	The Gentlest
Narrow	Narrower	The Narrowest

QUIET QUIETER THE QUIETEST

COMPARATIVE

SUPERLATIVE

John is cleverer than her.
James is gentler than Hugo.
Lemon is bitterer than orange.
The table is heavier than the chair.
The road is narrower than the avenue.
The flowers are prettier than the fruits.

John is the cleverest in the office
James is the gentlest in the factory
The lemon is the bitterest of all fruits
The table is the heaviest in the library.
The road is the narrowest in the town.
The flowers are the prettiest in the garden.

With adjectives of two or more syllables we form the comparative Using the word "MORE" and the superlative using the word "THE MOST" example:

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Bored (1 syllable)	more bored	the most bored
Fun	more fun	the most fun
Rapid	More Rapid	The most rapid
Modern	More Modern	The most modern
Helpful	More Helpful	The most helpful
Useful	More Useful	The most Useful
Awful	More Awful	The most Awful
Faithful	More Faithful	The most Faithful
Varied	More varied	The most Varied
Intelligent	More intelligent	The most Intelligent
Wonderful	More wonderful	The most Wonderful
Handsome	More handsome	The most handsome
Beautiful	More beautiful	The most beautiful
Interesting	More interesting	The most interesting

Mary is more intelligent than Joan. Mary is the most intelligent in the school.
 Jane is more beautiful than Rosemary. Jane is the most beautiful in the hospital.
 The car runs more rapid than the truck. The car runs the most rapidly in the town.
 My book is more interesting than yours. My book is the most interesting in the lab.
 The lake is more wonderful than the river. The lake is the most wonderful in the field.
 The baby is more terrible than his brother. The baby is the most terrible in the family.
 The chicken was more awful than the fish. The chicken was the most awful in the store.
 That building is more modern than this one. That building is the most modern in the city.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON

EXCEPTIONS

These adjectives have their own comparative and superlative; they belong neither to one syllable nor two or more syllables.

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
GOOD	BETTER	THE BEST
WELL		
BAD	WORSE	THE WORST
LITTLE	LESS LESSER	THE LEAST
MANY	MORE	THE MOST
MUCH	MORE	THE MOST

FAR	FARTHER (time)	THE FARTHEST
	FURTHER (distance)	
OLD	OLDER	THE OLDEST
	ELDER	THE ELDEST

Older: for people Peter is older than Charles
 Elder: only with family. My elder brother is in the army
 Further: more information

COMPARATIVE

James is elder than Charles.
 John works better than Roger.
 Hugo walked farther than Roger.
 Your car runs worse than my car.
 The chicken is better than the fish.
 She put more sugar in the coffee than.
 I bought more tapes than her yesterday.

SUPERLATIVE

James is the eldest in the family.
 John works the best in the factory.
 Hugo walked the farthest of all them.
 Your car runs the worst in the company.
 The chicken is the best in that restaurant.
 Jim She put the most sugar in the coffee of all us.
 I bought the most tapes at the university.

Does he desire further information?

VERB + OBJECTIVE PRONOUN OR SOMETHING + TO + PRONOUN

With the following verbs we can use both structures.

Bring – give – lend – pass – send – show

We can't write the word "TO" between the verb and objective pronoun

Can you bring to me a cup of tea (wrong)

Can you bring me a cup of tea	=	Can you bring a cup of tea to me (OK)
Give me the book	=	Give it to me
I lend John some money	=	I lend some money to him
Write me as soon as possible		

APOLOGIZE
 LIE
 LISTEN
 TALK
 SPEAK
 EXPLAIN

EXCEPTIONS

+ TO + OBJECTIVE PRONOUN

She lies to him sometimes.	Should I apologize to her?
I have to talk to her many things	She explained to me the problem
Listen to me; you have to go to school Right away	

Verb + Objective Pronoun + "to" or Without "to"

When we use one verb + objective Pronoun or someone, we have to use "TO" with the next verb.

I advice you to study
I persuade him to study
He will permit us to leave early
I promised them to go to the trip.
Remind us to review the lessons.
She wants him to learn English quickly.
They get him to change the oil in the car.

She touch me to dance
Mary told me to study more.
I told her to clean the house..
She got them to go to the job.
She asks me to bring the book.
I didn't expect her to go to class.
He told Betty to wait at the corner.

We have to use "to" with the next verb in negative sentences without auxiliary.

She asked me not to jump from that tree. They urged him not to stay there.
We asked her not to go to the party I told you not to swim in that river.

Exception: With these verbs we don't use "TO" after objective Pronoun with the next verb, and we don't use the letter "S" with HE, SHE, IT.

HAVE
Help
Let
Make



+ Objective Pronoun + INFINITIVE

Exception: Help me move the table = Help me to move the table

Let me see here.
Help me do the job.
He will let us leave early.
He made it turn on itself.

Let her go to the trip
Help him find the address
Will you help me find my wallet?
We make him review the lesson

The perception verbs = sense verbs we can use "ing" or without "to"

Touch
Hear
Observe
Watch
See
Felt
Notice
Listen to
Smell



+ pronoun + ing or without to

John watched him go
I observed Peter waiting the bus
I heard him say many things
She watched John doing the job

After the sense verbs we can use "ING" or without "TO" simple form (it depends on the action)

1. I saw somebody do something (the action was past simple)

I saw her play (I saw the action from beginning to the end)
This means that I was in the play all the time.

2. I saw somebody **doing** something (the action was continuous tense)

I saw James washing the car (I didn't see all the action, it is possible that I was there for few minutes or I passed in front of his house and saw the action)

I observed her waiting the bus. I saw her singing in the theatre.
I smell it burning. I left her waiting the bus.

Can imagine
Could stop
Sorry to keep



+ somebody + ING

I can't imagine Roger driving a bicycle. You couldn't stop me swimming.
Sorry to keep you waiting 1 hour.

ESPECIAL COMPARATIVE

The more	+	The more	=	ENTRE MAS MAS
The more	+	The less	=	ENTRE MAS MENOS
The less	+	The less	=	ENTRE MENOS MENOS
The less	+	The more	=	ENTRE MENOS MAS

*The **more** you study the **more** you learn*
*The **more** I read the **less** I forget*
*The **less** we study the **less** we learn*
*The **less** they remember the **more** they forget*

THE MORE I WORK THE MORE MONEY I EARN
THE MORE I WORK THE LESS I REST
THE LESS I WORK THE MORE TIME I HAVE
THE LESS I WORK THE LESS MONEY I EARN

The higher we climb, the lighter the air becomes
ENTRE MAS ALTO SUBIMOS MÁS LIVIANO ES EL AIRE
The sooner you come, the more time we'll have
The sooner we started the work the sooner we'll be finished

CONDITIONAL WOULD

I will work in the factory = YO TRABAJARE EN LA FABRICA
 I would work in the factory = YO TRABAJARIA EN LA FABRICA

I would = I'd

Would + verb = TERMINACION "RIA"

She would go to the movie
 She wouldn't go to the movie
 Would she go to the movie?
 Wouldn't she go to the movie?
 Yes, she would go to the movie
 Yes, she would
 No, she wouldn't go to the movie
 No, she wouldn't

I would go { YO IRIA
 YO IBA
 YO SOLIA IR

I would go to the mountain every summer when I was young

Would you like? = Do you want?

- * To invite somebody. Would you like some coffee?
- * It's a polite way to say, I want I'd like to drink some water.
- * We use would when we imagine a situation or action:
 I would go to Europe I wouldn't play in that team
- * Sometimes would is the past of will: I would have studied (past)
 Peter: I'll visit you on Friday. = Peter said he'd visit me on
 Friday.
 I'll go to the mountain (future) I'd go to the mountain (past)

WOULD RATHER

Would rather = (preferir) = Had Rather
 Would rather = PREFER
 Would Better = DEBERIA
 Had Better = SERIA BUENO QUE

I would rather go home = I prefer to go home
I prefer going home

I would rather study than play
Would you rather study or play?
Would you rather work than play?
We had better study two hours every night

I usually prefer beef rather fish
I would rather eat chicken than fish
He would rather drink coffee than tea
Sue would rather stay than leave
Sue prefers to stay to leave
He prefers ballet to opera

PREFER AND WOULD RATHER

1. I prefer something to something else. I prefer tea to coffee.
2. I prefer doing something to doing something else.
I prefer swimming to running at noon
3. I prefer to do something rather than do something else.
I prefer to study rather than work in the morning
She prefers to clean the house rather than watch TV.
They prefer to study rather than play.
4. Would prefer + to Would you prefer tea to coffee?
I would prefer to study in the morning.
I would prefer to study in the morning rather than in the afternoon.
5. I'd rather did something
I'd rather you went to the park (the meaning of this sentences is in present)
I'd rather you learned English now. = I would rather learn English now.
6. Would rather = prefer
I would rather walk at noon. Would you rather wash the car than play soccer?

QUITE AND RATHER

Quite = less than very, but more than a little

1. She is quite well in English (less than very well). It is quite a nice weather

2. Quite sometimes means completely

The food was quite good (all the food was good)
I don't speak English quite well (not completely)

1. Rather = completely = quite

Your flat is rather clean = your flat is completely clean

We use rather to say that it is a surprise that the flat is cleaned, because almost always it keeps dirty.

2. Rather = more or less

She is rather thin (Ella es mas bien delgada)

3. Or rather = mas exactamente

He is a businessman or rather he is dealer's owner

4. Rather than = instead of

She drank tea rather than coffee I prefer to rest on Sunday rather than play

5. Rather than = more than

He is friend more than a father (mas que un padre es un amigo)

6. We use rather mainly with negative words and negative ideas.

How was the training? Rather difficult. This road is rather a long way to run.

7. When we use rather in positive words, it means unusual or surprisingly.
They play rather well soccer (Where did they learn to play?)

MODAL VERBS

When we have two verbs together in a sentence, we have to use "TO" with the next verb.

I want to study German.
 We need to arrive early home.
 We choose to run in the first race.
 She likes to eat vegetables every day.
 We started to learn English one year ago.

They have to drive slowly.
 She wants to go to the hospital.
 He continues to work in that factory.
 We began to study English yesterday.
 She prefers to arrive early to the class.

EXCEPTION

There are eight Modal Verbs (auxiliaries) that we can't use "TO" with the next verb

CAN - COULD - MAY - MIGHT - MUST - SHOULD - HAD BETTER - WOULD
 RATHER - DARE

She can speak Japanese as well as them.
 She could find the address in the town last week.
 You may leave the room as soon as you finish the job.
 We might arrive early to the appointment with the doctor.
 John is very sick he must see the doctor in the hospital today.
 You should review the entire lesson before you take the English test.
 They had better take care of the children when driving a car in the highway.
 I would rather skate on ice every year with my family when the winter season begins.

CAN. This modal verbs can be use in the following cases:

- I. To say that something is possible or not.
 I can see the car from my flat. I haven't been able to work lately.
 They can't speak English.
- II. To express ability physical or mental.
 I can speak English very well. I can run 6 miles without stopping.

Could.= Was/Were able.

- I. It is the past of can, is used in generally ability, but if we talk about what happened in particular situation, is better to use was/were able to.

She could speak in the meeting. They were able to avoid the accident.

- II. We use could to talk about possible actions now or future especially suggestions.

We could see the movie yesterday. We could go to the movie tomorrow
 You could study English the next year.

III. Sometimes **could** mean "would be able to" future.

I would be able to buy a car if I had enough money = I could buy a car if I had enough money.

They haven't been able to travel to London (No han podido viajar a Londres)

Could possibility Might possibility

CAN AND COULD

I. When we ask people to do things.

Can you open the window? = Could you open the window?

II. To ask for something.

Can I have this magazine? = Could I have this magazine?

III. It's OK do something.

Can I take your phone? = Could I take your phone?

Might (It is possible)

He will fly tomorrow (sure) He might fly tomorrow (possible)

It might rain today (present) = puede que llueva hoy.

He might watch the movie last night (past)

She might go to the park tomorrow (future)

May might

I. We use May or Might to say that something is possible.

He may be in the lab. = He might be in the lab.

II. We use May or Might to talk about possible actions or happenings in the future.

I may play soccer = (perhaps I will). She might pass the test = (perhaps she will).

III. We can use them in continuous tenses.

I may be reading the newspaper = I might be reading the newspaper

Both sentences are similar to I'll be reading the newspaper

Must

- I. We use **must** to say that we feel sure something is true.
After working hard all day you **must** be tired.
- II. **Must** is an order 100% we don't have an alternative the action is mandatory.
You **must** work hard on Sunday. The driver **must** follow the safety rules.
- III. In negative is something that you **must not** do. You **mustn't** do something
You **mustn't** drive fast on ice roads. She **mustn't** swim in deep rivers
You **mustn't** go there. (It isn't necessary that you do it)

Must and Have to

There is a little difference between **must** and **have to**:

Must = is personal. I. We use **must** when we give our personal feeling (It's necessary)

You must find him.	I must write them.
I must travel now.	I must travel tomorrow.

Have to = is impersonal.

- I. We use **have to** for the facts, rules or situations.
You **have to** follow the safety rules. He **has to** arrive on time to the company.
- II. **Have not.** You **don't have to** something. = You **don't need to** do.
I **don't have to** play soccer tomorrow. You **don't have to** study this afternoon.

Should

- I. It is a good thing to do: You **should** learn English.
- II. Give advice or opinion in all kind of situations.
You **should** walk 30 minutes every day in order to keep healthy.
You **should** buy a brand new car.
- III. We use **should** with think.
Do you think we **should** go to the movies? I think you **should** study hard.
- IV. We use **should** when we expect that something happen.
If we work hard we **should** earn a lot of money.

- V. After these verbs is better use should: Demand – insist – propose – recommend – suggest.

I insist that you should study hard. We demand that he should go to the college.

Shouldn't

- I. It is not a good thing to do something.
 You shouldn't touch that wire it is not insulate. You shouldn't go to the trip.
 You shouldn't sleep late. You shouldn't eat too much.

Had better

- I. It is advisable to do it.
 I'd better study or I'll have low score. You'd better use raincoat it may rain later
- II. It is advisable not to do it.
 You had better not run 5 miles you look weak and your pulse isn't well.

HAD BETTER = SHOULD = OUGHT TO

Even though we can replace these three words, "had better" may have different meaning in Spanish (lo mejor seria que; lo mejor es que; mas vale la pena que)

I had better not eat too much.
 I had better run 30 minutes every day to keep in good shape.
 You had better study hard for the test if you want a good score.

I ought to study hard for the next test Saturday.	(Present)
I ought to have learnt English when I was child	(past)
She ought to visit her father in the hospital tomorrow	(Future)

Can	}	Request
Could + You		Offers
Would		Permission
		Invitations

Would you like? Is a polite way of saying what do you like?
 Would you like some coffee? Would you like to go to the movies?

Need not = needn't

I. Need is a special verb that can be used with auxiliary or without auxiliary.

You needn't go to the meeting. = You don't need to go to the meeting.

II. It's less necessary than must.

You needn't bring the book we have some.

III. Something needs doing. The radio needs repairing. My car needs cleaning.

IV. Something needs to be done I don't need to go to the trip.

Dare not = daren't

Dare = challenge = brave enough

Dare is a special verb, it can form its negative either with "do" or without "do"

She doesn't dare to jump from parachute again

Do you dare me to skip class?

She daren't jump from parachute again.

JUST

Just = Recently = a short time ago

I've just seen her = I've recently seen her

She's just gone = She's recently gone

Just = only

I just bought two markers = I only bought two markers

Ago

Ago = before now (it is used when the action has already finished)

She left the office 5 minutes ago. The class started 10 minutes ago

WH + ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB, IN QUESTION

We use the word *HOW* + adverb or adjective to ask for the amount of adjective or adverb

We use in interrogative sentences

How much
How many
How high
How tall
How well
How far
How old
How long
How near
How big
How soon
How large
How often

CUANTO
CUANTOS
QUE TAN ALTO
QUE TAN ALTO
QUE TAN BIEN
QUE TAN LEJOS
CUANTOS AÑOS
CUANTO TIEMPO
QUE TAN CERCA
QUE TAN GRANDE
QUE TAN PRONTO
QUE TAN EXTENSO
CON QUE FRECUENCIA

EXERCISES:

How often did you study?
How much does it cost?
How soon will you be there?
How big are the classrooms?
How far is the lab from my office?
How near is the hospital from here?
How many chairs are in the classroom?
How many pupils are in the classroom?

How old are you?
How tall is John?
How near is the bank?
How big is the house?
How long is the Party?
How far is the school?
How high is that building?
How large is the street?

PRONOUN + WISH + PRONOUN + PAST = OJALA = ME GUSTARIA

- I. We use wish to say that we regret something or something is not as we would like it to be
I wish I knew the answer (this means that I don't know it, and I regret this)

I wish something had happened = I'm sorry that it didn't happen

I wish I had found them. = ojala los hubiera encontrado = desearia haberlos encontrado

II. After wish we can use were for all pronouns. I wish it were possible.

I wish he would have more time = Ojala el tuviera más tiempo
= Yo desearía que él tuviera más tiempo

I wish we had gotten some at the grocery store

I wish I were somewhere else.	I wish I were rich.
I wish I were going to Europe.	I wish I had gone with her.
I wish I went to United States.	I wish I had bought another book.
I wish I hadn't taken it off to wash my hands.	
I wish they hadn't all gone at one time.	I wish you had taken a test.
I bet you wish you hadn't lent him your car.	I wish that you had told before.
I'm sure He wishes he had bought one then.	I wish she were more intelligent.
I wish she had dropped by before she left town.	I wish I had checked it before this trip.

Yes, but I also wish I could help them more.

Do you wish your students would study more?

Do they wish they had gone abroad last year?

She wishes she had gotten a bachelor's degree instead.

I wish you had

GET + ADJECTIVE = VERB

Get old	ENVEJECERSE	We will get old quickly
Get cold	RESFRIARSE	She got cold after the rain
Get married	CASARSE	When did he get married?
Get far	ALEJARSE	It is getting far from the city
Get late	RETARDARSE	He always gets late to the class
Get busy	OCUPARSE	We got busy with a lot of work
Get near	ACERCARSE	She is getting near to the park
Get hurry	APURARSE	They get hurry for seeing the movie
Get tired	CANSARSE	He will get tired after working all day
Get happy	ALEGRARSE	They will get happy as soon as win the lottery

It is time + past tense

After this expression we generally use past tense or infinitive.

Don't you believe it's time you studied? = Don't you believe it's time to study?

It's time. + Without to The first in the sentence doesn't use "to" It's time we do the job.

EMPHATIC "DO"

We never use the auxiliary (DO DOES DID) in affirmative or long answer affirmative sentences, but sometimes we can use this auxiliary in order to emphasize the sentence

What's the right answer then?

I don't know the right answer, but I do know that this is wrong

Didn't you pick her up at the airport?

I waited for her over one hour, but she never **did** arrive

This car belongs to you, doesn't it? No, but it **does** belong to a friend of mine

You told your father that you'd be late, didn't you?

Yes, I always **do** let my parents know where I am

Why don't you write a letter to your family?

"But" I **did** write two weeks ago. = PERO SI YO ESCRIBI HACE DOS SEMANAS

Dave didn't tell his mother about his accident, nor **did** he tell his father

- B. When the auxiliary is the first in imperative mode, it is in order to emphasize the Sentence, or to know the answer

Do clean the room
Do tell me the truth

Do work hard all day
Do answer the question

Do finish the job by six PM
Do give us an affirmative replay

- C. Negative imperative sentences without contraction are used to be more emphatic

Do not enter
Do not smoke here

Do not run in this area
Do not cross this line

Do not swim in this river
Do not walk for this side

- D. When someone uses the reflexive pronoun, wants to emphasize the sentences or want to say the way in which the action was done.

I myself did the homework.

The commander himself gave the command.

- E. We use it as "exclamation"

I do like this book.

MAKE

Create or bring into existence,
or produce a result

Make pace
Make a list
Make noise
Make a list
Make a film
Make a wish
Make money
Make friends
Make an error
Make the bed
Make hair/nail
Make changes
Make vacation
Make an effort
Make troubles
Make progress
Make a mistake
Make a promise
Make a decision
Make a research
Make a difference
Make a phone call
Make a reservation
Make an appointment
Make meals (in general)

DO

- Routine active
- Work on something that
is created
- Perform an action

do work
do a test
do the job
do a favor
do training
do exercise
do the task
do a course
do business
do shopping
do the dishes
do assignment
do the homework
do the housework

BUILD

Construct something

build a table
build a house
build a bridge
build a tower
build buildings

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

1. The leaves that are falling on the street are very dry
2. The leaves that are on the street are very dry
3. The leaves that have fallen on the street are very dry

Adjective clause let us become two sentences in one sentence.

The movie was very bored she watched it yesterday. (Two sentences)
The movie, which she watched yesterday, was very bored.
The movie she watched yesterday was very bored.

The computer is new I bought it last week
 The computer that I bought last week is new.
 The computer I bought last week is new.

When we have the adjective clause with THAT + to be + ING, or past, we can cross off the join and TO BE and only use the verb with ING or past.

The students **who are** left can take the trip. = The students left can take the trip

The leaves **that are** falling on the street are very dry =
 The leaves falling on the street are very dry

The boy **that is** playing in the park is very tired = the boy playing in the park is very tired
 The girl **that is** dancing in the party is happy = the girl dancing in the party is very happy

Do you know the girl **that is** playing tennis? = Do you know the girl playing tennis?
 The student **who was** bored in the class was taken out. = The student bored in the class was taken out. (This sentences "ed" has positive meaning).

Most of the books **that are** sold in shops are interesting = Most of the books sold in shops are interesting.

Adjective clause: We can use adjective clause to a sentence or preposition.

Sentence

Students who are learning English live in the city
 Students learning English live in the city

The plane, which is going to New York, is late = the plane going to New York is late.
 The car that was painted by Roger is like new. = The car painted by roger is like new.

Preposition

The lady **who** has the blue suit is my aunt. = The lady **with** the blue suit is my aunt

Relative clause.

Relative clause replaces the pronoun

I met a girl who speaks English. (She speaks English).
 I met a girl whose sister speak English (her sister speak English)

The children whom I want to teach English are on holiday.
 The children with whom I met were at the stadium.

Adverb clause

While he was waiting to see the dentist, Tom became very nervous.

Phrase verb

Tom waiting to see the dentist became very nervous.

Restrictive clause

- Give essential information
- Do not require commas.

The woman who works in the hospital is a nurse.

Non restrictive clause

- Add unnecessary information
- Set off by commas

Mrs. Joan, who works in the hospital, is a nurse.

Mr. Siegel, but no his friends, was watching TV last night = EL SEÑOR SIEGAL, PERO NO SUS AMIGOS ESTABAN VIENDO TELEVISION ANOCHE

We can also eliminate only the connector in a sentence.

I think that we can go with them = I think we can go with them

The class that you taught this morning went on tour
 The class you taught this morning went on tour
 The class went on tour you taught them this morning

ING CLAUSE

A clause is part of a sentence.

- * Peter learned English studying hard. Studying hard, you have an English test
- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Main clause | ing clause | Ing clause | main clause |
|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|

If the ing clause is the first we have to write a comma (,) between the two clause

It'll be relaxing resting on weekend = Resting on weekend, will be relaxing

When two things happen at the same time, you can use **ing** for one of the verbs. The main clause usually comes first.

- They are in the park playing soccer = They are in the park and they are playing soccer
- Peter hurt his leg while he was playing tennis
- Peter hurt his leg while playing tennis
- Peter hurt his leg playing tennis
- Be careful when swimming in a deep river.
- Be careful when are swimming.

One action happens before another action (having done).

- Having bought a car we tried it out

One short action follows another short action.

- Taking a key out of my pocket, I paid the bill.
 - Running hard is good for the body.
- (These structures are used more in writing than in speaking)

SO THAT - SUCH THAT = TAN QUE

SUCH + { adjective + noun + THAT
Adverb + noun + THAT

She was in such a rush that She forgot her coat
He has such large feet that the shoes don't fit him
He is such a good artist that he can draw anything
It was such a dull program that we change TV channel
Mary is such a tall girl that she can't go through the door
It was such an interesting book that I think everyone should read it

SO + { Adjective + THAT
Adverb + THAT

He's so fond of Italian food that he eats it everyday.
He won so much money on the TV program, that he was able to retire.
The weather was so bad that neither cars nor buses could travel on the highway.

ADJECTIVE, VERY, TOO

The table is heavy	We can do the action We can lift the table
The table is very heavy	We can do the action even is difficult We can lift the table with a little difficult
The table is too heavy	We can't do the action (it is almost impossible) We can't lift the table
Too many	It means an excessive number. There are too many people in the concert (thousand of them)
Too much	It means an excessive quantity. (A lo of amount) There is too much water in the lake.

WH + ELSE = MAS

Where else? When else? How else? What else? Why else?
Who Else? QUIEN SINO

WH.

When else did you go?	Why else would he go?
Who else is going with you?	How else can you learn?
Where else did you go besides London?	What else did you have besides the salad?

EACH OTHER = ONE ANOTHER = el uno al otro

John watches Mary She watches John	
They watch each other	= They watch one another

AS IF = AS THOUGH

She acted **as if** she were a queen at the party.

She acted **as though** she were a queen at the party.

They ate **as if** they were hungry (the meaning is in present)

IF = UNLESS

If the girl doesn't sew the dress, I will take it to the sewing machine.

Unless the girl doesn't sew the dress I will take it to the sewing machine.

AFTER - AFTERWARDS

After = precede a noun, pronoun or gerund

You can see him after lunch

You can see him after he eats lunch

Afterwards = LUEGO, is used as an adverb

You can see him afterwards you can go

You can see him and you can go afterwards

Why no + verb

Why don't + subject + verb

Why no go to the party

=

Why don't you go to the party

Betty: I'm feeling tired. (There are tow ways to repeat this sentence)

GOT + PAST PARTICIPLE = WAS + PAST PARTICIPLE

Does anyone know how this chair got broken?

Does anyone know how this chair was broken?

I was told to study hard = I got told to study hard = se me informó que estudiara fuerte

They were told to arrive at 8 Am = SE LES DIJO QUE LLEGARAN A LAS 8 AM

My keys were lost = my keys got lost = SE ME PERDIERON LAS LLAVES.

The glass was broken

The machines are turned off

Someone turned off the machines

Direct Speech is when you repeat someone's words. (Exactly the same way)
Betty said, "I'm feeling tired (Here we repeat exactly what Betty said)

Reported Speech is when someone says what other said.
Betty said that she was feeling tired (Here other person said what Mary had said)

When we change a question from **direct** into **indirect speech** we use the a verb like "ask" instead of "say" we don use question mark and we put the subject before the verb.

Direct. Can you give the book?
Indirect. I asked you if you could give me a book.

Direct speech

James said, "I'm going to study English"
Peter said, "She has solved the problem"
Are you going to the shop?
Where are you going to play?
They spent 5 hours in the job.
Did Betty leave a book for me?
I was walking in the street.
Have you ever visited London?
I can't come to the trip tomorrow
I want to travel around the world
I'm going away this week, I'll send you
and
a letter when I get there

How long has Fred worked in that company?
I haven't gone to the lake. What did he say?

What was John talking about when you called?

I was eating breakfast when you arrived.

I was studying English last week.

Direct object

Indirect object

He needs to be told the truth about it
Peter hopes to be appointed for a special assignment.

Reported speech = Indirect speech

James said that he was going to study English.
Peter said that she had solved the problem.
She asked if I was going to shop.
He asked where we were going to play.
They said they had spent 5 hours in the job
He asked if Betty has left a book for him.
She said that he had been walking in the street.
He asked me if I had ever visited London.
She said that she couldn't come to the trip T.
She said that she wanted to travel around the W
She said that she was going away this week

would send you a letter when she got there.

He asked how long had Fred worked in that C.
He said that he hadn't gone to the lake yet.

He asked what John had been talking about when I called.

He said that he had been eating breakfast when you arrived.

She said that She had been studying English last

"The watch was given to me for my birthday"

I was given the watch for my birthday

Pronoun + verb + so

Do you think that he'll pass the course? Yes, I think he'll pass the course = Yes, I think so.
No, I don't think so

I think so.	I don't think so	I expect so.	I don't expect so
I hope so.	I don't hope so	I suppose so.	I don't suppose so = I suppose not
I'm afraid so.	I'm afraid not.	I guess so.	I guess not
I believe so.	I don't believe so		

PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS

The following verbs aren't normally used in continuous tenses, although we can use them in continuous, but the sound is the best in simple present tense.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Verbs that mean possession: | Possess - own - belong - own |
| 2. | Verbs that express feeling, emotion: | Appreciate - desire - like - love - hate -
want - detest - wish |
| 2. | Verbs of the sense: | hear - see - smell - notice - observe -
taste |
| 4. | Verbs that mean mental activity: | Agree - believe - forget - know -
realize - remember - understand |
| 5. | These verbs are better simple present | Advice - apologize - contain - consist
depend - insist - promise - refuse - suggest - mean - need - prefer - seem - |

I promise to do the job; is better to say than I am promising to do the job.

Feel - Look + TO or ING

How do you feel here?	=	How are you feeling here?
She looks very well.	=	She is looking very well.

Is better to say she wants something to drink. Than to say she is wanting something to drink
(the second sentence sounds awful)

See can be used in continuous when it means an interview or meeting. The manager is seeing her. She is seeing her relatives.

DIFFERENT WAYS OF FORMING THE FUTURE

1. I shall go to Paris Tomorrow (Normal future or simple future)
3. I go to Paris tomorrow (Present simple)
4. I am going to Paris tomorrow (Present progressive)
5. I am going to go to Paris tomorrow (future informal or future intention)

WILL - SHALL -GOING TO

Going to

- I. Don't use will for things we have arranged or decided to do in the future; use going to.

We are going to the library tomorrow. (We will go to the library tomorrow.) Not

Are you going to work on Sunday? (Will you work on Sunday?) Not

Are you going to play soccer? Is better to than will you play soccer?

I'm going to study tomorrow. She's going visit her son on Tuesday.

- II. Something is going to happen soon.
It is going to rain in a few minutes. I'm going to read the newspaper.

- III. We use future informal when we have already decided to do something or intend to do something.

- IV. To express a prior plane.
I'm going to the lab later on.

- V. Predicting the future use WILL or GOING TO

I think it'll rain in the afternoon. = I think it is going to rain in the afternoon

Will

- I. We use will when we decide to do something at the time of speaking, the speaker has not decide before.

E.g. I forgot my keys, I'll go and get them.
We are in London we'll see the tower bridge?

I'll call my father

- II. Offering to do something. Do you need a book? I'll lend you one.
III. Agreeing to do something. She'll help john do the homework.

- IV. Promising to do something. I'll go with you to the party. I won't tell anyone about you.
- V. Asking somebody to do something. Will you please clean the room?
Will they pass the course?
- VI. When we predict a future happening or situation.
She'll see many places. When we'll you know the score?
- VII. Probably. I'll probably go to the trip.
I will probably not see her later = I probably won't see her later.
- I expect. I expect he'll pass the test.
- I'm sure. I'm sure you'll win the game.
- I think. I think she'll find the address
- I don't think. I don't think the training will be hard.
- I wonder. I wonder how she'll get there.
- I know. I know she'll be happy now.

Shall

- I. Shall is used mostly in questions. Shall I go with you?
Shall we study English? = Estudiamos Inglés?
- II. To ask somebody's opinion (offers or suggestions). Where shall we dance tonight?
- III. Shall I do the homework? = You want me to do the homework.
Will you do the homework? = I want you to do the homework.
- IV. To express determination: I shall never forget him
- V. To make offers assistance. Shall I help you?

TO - FOR

TO + verb

I'm waiting to call her.
 She is waiting to use the phone.
 She went to the library to read a book

FOR + noun

Is she waiting for the train?
 She is waiting for the phone
 She went to the library for a book

GO ON - GO FOR

GO ON

Holiday
 A trip
 A cruise
 Strike
 An excursion
 A tour

How often the children go on a trip?

They will go on holiday next Tuesday.

GO FOR

A drink
 A walk
 A holiday
 A swim
 A meal
 A run

WAIT FOR

You have to wait for.
 She is waiting for the bus.

WRITE TO

She hasn't write to me.
 What happened to me?

ON TIME

IN TIME

On time: Punctual, no late something happens at the time, which was.

The class began **on time** (exactly 7 o'clock not, late)
 The plane will leave **on time** (not, late exactly with the schedule)
 Be **on time** (not, late)

In time: something / to do something = soon enough. = before, in advance

Will they be **in time** for the game?
 We need to arrive home **in time** to see the movie.
 I arrived to the airport just **in time** to catch the plane.

Use of the definite article "THE"

Open the window (there is only one window)
 Open a window (there are some windows)

Don't use "THE" in the following cases:

1. Before plural nouns used in general sense.

Example: Dogs are friendly Planes are safe Computers are useful
 People who walk downtown are in a hurry Hotels in London are expensive

However we can use "THE" when its sense isn't general, when we use a particular sense

Example: The dogs in that village are harmless (in this case we are speaking about the dogs in that village, it's a particular sense)

The Hotels that we stayed in London are expensive (specific hotels)
 The people that I spoke downtown were tourist (specific people who I spoke)

Peter goes to school (generally school any school)
 Peter goes to the school (a particular school, is possible the school where he studies)

2. Before names of material especially mass noun or abstract nouns used in a general sense or generally ideas, such as: bread, wood, iron, kindness, milk, wine, etc. Example:

Water is healthy for the body. Kindness is marvelous She doesn't like milk
 Wine is sweet (general sense about wine) She hates exams Life is hard

However we can use "THE" when its sense isn't general

Example: The wine that the factory produces is sweet (in this case we use "THE" because the sense isn't generally) we are speaking about a particular wine that this factory produces

3. Generally before names of people, countries, places, streets, parks, island, food and illness (when we speak in general sense), companies, sports, games and knowledge.

Example: Mr. Smith comes from England Italy is a beautiful country England is big
 His favorite sports are: swimming and soccer.

4. Before a title + name.

Colonel Smith gave the book President Clinton is on vacation

The Colonel is in his office.

The president was reelected (both mention only titles)

5. Don't use "THE" for languages and academic subjects.

Do you think English is easy?

I'm studying Math.

6. Don't use "THE" with the following words:

Television, prison, hospital, university, college, work, school, church, bed, home
Next/last + week / month / year / summer / days. (When we think a general idea)

I often go to church. I want to go to University

Don't omit in the following cases

1. Before compounds names and names of: rivers, chain of mountains, group of islands, countries in plural and deserts.

The Sahara Desert the Gulf of Mexico the Nile the Thames the Alps

2. Before adjective + noun

The Gold Coast the Blue Sea the New Tower the Old Bridge

3. The country.

The country is the opposite of the city or town, it is the farm where farmer live and work. When you refer a nation don't use "the", but sometimes it is possible to say the country to refer to a nation but the meaning is "the people of a nation" e.g. The country approved the rules of the queen (It means that people of this nation agree with her).

AT LAST

IN THE END

Don't use **at last** in negative sentences, only affirmative almost always the first
At last, they arrived to meeting.

In the end is used in negative sentences. In the end, they didn't arrive to the meeting

SUFFIXES AND PREFIXES

Using the suffixes and prefixes let us become a verb to adjective, noun or vice versa
Example

1. Adding the letters "NESS" to an adjective it changes to noun.

Adjective	Noun
Blind	Blindness
Bitter	Bitterness
Clear	Clearness
Crazy	Craziness
Full	Fullness
Happy	Happiness
Lonely	Loneliness
Poor	poorness
Sad	Sadness
Serious	Seriousness
Sweet	Sweetness
Ugly	Ugliness

2. Adding the letters "EN" to an adjective it changes to verb.

Adjective	Verb
Dark	Darken
Hard	Harden
Light	Lighten
Sharp	Sharpen
Short	Shorten
Soft	Soften
White	Whiten

3. Adding the letters "MENT" to a verb it changes to noun.

Treat	Treatment
Retire	Retirement
Ship	Shipment
Agree	Agreement

Develop	Development
Adjust	Adjustment
Establish	Establishment

4. Adding the letters "DOM" to a verb it changes to noun

Verb	Noun
Free	Freedom
King	Kingdom

5. Adding the letters "FUL" to a verb it changes to adjective

Verb	Adjective
Care	Careful
Pain	Painful
Sin	Sinful
Thank	Thankful
Use	Useful

6. Adding the letters "ABLE" to a verb it changes to adjective

Verb	Adjective
Believe	Believable
Clean	Cleanable
Depend	Dependable
Love	Loveable
Relay	Reliable
Reach	Reachable
Washes	Washable

7. Adding the letters "IVE" to a verb it changes to adjective

Verb	Adjective
Add	Additive
Create	Creative
Define	Definitive
React	Reactive

Represent	Representative
Speculate	Speculative

8. Adding the letters "Y" to a noun it changes to adjective

Noun	Adjective
------	-----------

Cloud	Cloudy
Dirt	Dirty
Ease	Easy
Fog	Foggy
Grease	Greasy
Risk	Risky

8. Adding the letters "TION " to a verb it changes to adjective

Verb	Adjective
------	-----------

Create	Creation
Collaborate	Collaboration
Decorate	Decoration
Declare	Declaration
Donate	Donation
Inform	Information
Negate	Negation
Organize	Organization

9. Adding the letters "OUS" to a noun it changes to adjective

Noun	Adjective
------	-----------

Advantage	Advantageous
Danger	Dangerous
Marvel	Marvelous
Poison	Poisonous

10. Adding the letters "ISM " to a noun it changes to noun

Noun	Noun
Mechanic	Mechanism
Patriot	Patriotism
Trauma	Traumatism

11. Adding the letters "OR" "ER" to a verb it changes to profession

Noun	Profession
Act	Actor
Construct	Constructor
Contract	Contractor
Conduct	Conductor
Dance	Dancer
Play	Player
Run	Runner
Sing	Singer
Swim	Swimmer
Teach	Teacher

12. Adding the letters "LESS" to a Noun it changes to adjective

Noun	Adjective
Color	Colorless
Cord	Cordless
End	Endless
Home	Homeless
Hope	Hopeless
Odor	Odorless
Time	Timeless
Wire	Wireless

13. Adding the letters "IZED" to a Noun it changes to Verb

Noun	Verb
Anesthetic	Anesthetized
Emphasis	Emphasized

14. Adding the letters "AL" to a Verb it changes to noun

Verb	Noun
Disapprove	Disapproval
Withdraw	Withdrawal

PREFIXES

1. "UN" Before a noun or adjective means the opposite it is an antonym

Noun	Adjective
Acceptable	Unacceptable
Attend	Unattended
Available	Unavailable
Affect	Unaffected
Balance	unbalance
Believable	Unbelief
Familiar	Unfamiliar
Known	Unknown

2. "DIS" It is used to mean the opposite of the verb (It is the antonym of the verb)

Noun	Adjective
Appear	Disappear
Approve	Disapprove
Arm	Disarm
Infect	Disinfect
Honest	Dishonest
Integrate	Disintegrate
Like	Dislike
Regard	Disregard

Different uses of possessive case

1. Normally we write owner + ' + s; e.g.: Peter's car Roger's bicycle uncle's flat

Next week's game was postpone A friend of John's

2. When the owner ends en the letter "s" or plural write only apostrophe after "s"

James' village boys' toys the employees' tools

3. When two o more owners possess something; we use the apostrophe in the last owner

This is Roger and Jane's apartment that is James and Hugo's helicopter

4. If one of the owners is a possessive adjective, each owner has to use apostrophe, except possessive adjective.

That is George's Linda's and my apartment Will you buy Aldo's and her house

5. With the adverb "ELSE" and pronoun, use the apostrophe in the adverb

That's someone else's dinner?

6. When we don't to repeat the noun

My computer is newer than Aldo's		those books are Arnold's
My sister's umbrella	=	It's my sister's
My brother's car	=	It's my brother's

7. For things we prefer to use normal. (Not possessive)

The clock of the room (not the room's clock)

EXCUSE ME - I'M SORRY

Generally speaking we use "excuse me" for something that is not very important or when we want to ask help or to call one's attention

Excuse me could you do me a favor? Excuse me can you tell me where the station is?
Excuse madam can I help you?

I'm sorry is for a more important apology or to make one's excuses.

Suppose that you stepped someone, you should say, "I'm sorry sir or madam"
When you are in a hurry and touch or push somebody, you have to say "I'm sorry"

HAVE/HAS GOT + VERB / NOUN

People like to use the word "GOT" in simple present tense just for rhythm.

I have got a new car = I have a new car	I've got a new car = I've a new car
I have got to study = I have to study	I've got to study = I've to study
She has got a marker = She has a marker	She's got a marker = She's a marker

Do you have a bicycle? = Have you got a bicycle? = Have you a bicycle?

The word "GOT" is the past of get, but in these sentences doesn't have meaning, people use it for getting better sound in the sentences (for rhythm). If we don't want to use it, we can omit because we don't need it.

Have something done

It means that we do not do the thing ourselves, but somebody else does it for us

Peter fixed the car = (he fixed the car himself)
 Peter had the car fixed = (he arranged for somebody else to repair it)

When did you have the TV repaired?
 When are you to have the house painted?

HAVE + Past participle = HABER	I have gone to the town
HAVE TO = TENER	I have to work every day
I HADN'T = YO NO HABIA	
I DIDN'T HAVE = YO NO TENIA	

With the following words is better to use "Have"

HAVE	{	Meal	bath	dream	snack	baby
		Rest	look at	drinks	walk	

TO BE = HAVE TO = MUST

The verb to be sometimes is used to replace must or have to, in order to give orders or instructions that has been given for a third person.

No one is to enter at the base = no one must enter at the base. = No one has to enter at the base.

- To transmit a plan or an order

You are to stay at the school tomorrow = you must stay at the school tomorrow.

We are to arrange the meeting = we have to arrange the meeting

HAVE / GET + OBJECTIVE OF THE VERB + PAST PARTICIPLE

Instead of saying, I hired some to fixed the water pump; we can say, I had my water pump repaired = I got my water pump repaired.

I had someone clean my flat = I got/had my flat cleaned

Blank and combine words and sounds in speaking.

I've got to work on Saturday.
"gotta"

You should have study hard for the test.
"shoulda"

They could have won the game.
"coulda"

Why don't you call me back later?
"don'tcha"

I want to watch TV this afternoon. I am going to speak English.
"wanna" "gonna"

The following words people use in conversation, but not in writing. It is not a right grammatical sentence

GONNA = GOING TO

WANNA = WANT TO

GATTA = HAVE TO

AIN'T = TO BE

I ain't = I am - she ain't = she is - you ain't = you are

I'm gonna play soccer. = I'm going to play soccer

She's gonna study English. = She is going to study English

They're gonna travel to London. = They are going to travel to London

I wanna go to the party = I want to go to the party

He wanna drink coffee = He want to drink coffee

I gatta work in the morning = I have to work in the morning

She gatta drive slowly = She has to drive slowly

EVEN -ALTHOUGH - THOUGH - EVEN THOUGH

Even

- * We use even when we say that something is unusual or surprising.

She can speak English, Spanish **even** Russian.

- * After **although** we have to use a subject + verb, **although** could be the first or in the middle of the two sentences. Example:

Although she studies a lot, she failed the test. **Although** she ran a lot, she isn't tired.
I didn't pass the physical test **although** I trained hard all the month

- * People sometimes like to use **though** instead of **although** both have the same meaning, it can be in the middle or at the end of the sentence.

She didn't pass the test, **although** she studied a lot. = She didn't pass the test **though** she studied a lot. (Both sentences have the same meaning)

- He didn't finish the job **though** he worked hard all day

In spoken English people often use **though** at the end of the sentence.

- The meeting wasn't interesting. I learned something **though** (= but I learned something)
- I know that restaurant. I've never eaten in it **though** (= but I've never eaten in it)
- The food isn't good, I like the chicken **though** (= but I like the chicken)
- * **EVEN THOUGH** usually goes in the middle of the sentences, but can be used at the beginner.

- He was given the reward, **even though** he wasn't the best
- **Even though** he wasn't the best he was given the reward

- * **Even though** (but not, even) **even though** is strong form of **although**

Even though the party was wonderful, I didn't enjoy it at all

- * We use **even though** to join to sentences.

Even though he hasn't enough money he'll go to the trip.

- * **However** = **Nevertheless** Can be used in the middle or at the end of the sentences.
 - She studied hard for the test she failed **nevertheless**
 - I can take advantage of the course; **nevertheless** I won't be able to do it.

IT + TO BE + PAST + THAT + = TO BE + PAST + TO

It is said that ...He is said to...To be supposed to... (se supone que) (debes)

IT is said that she studies a lot. = She is said to study a lot = She is supposed to study a lot

You are supposed to work tomorrow. She is supposed to study the next month
I am supposed to play soccer tonight. You were supposed to repair the engine

The most common verbs that we use with these structures are:

Believed – alleged – expected – considered – know – thought – understood – reported.

It is believed that boys are playing tennis. = The boys are believed to be playing tennis.
It is alleged that he robbed the bank. = He is alleged to have robbed the bank.

It is reported that they died in the accident. = They are reported to have been injured in the accident

It is said that the plane leaves at 8 AM. = The plane was supposed to leave at 8 AM

Double consonant

With words of one syllable that end in a single vowel and a single consonant; and with words of two syllables that end in a single vowel and a single consonant, and the strong stress is at the end, the consonant is usually doubled when we add suffix such as: gerund, comparative, superlative or past tense

Bigger	cutting	Flatter	Fatter	Gladder	Getting
Gotten	hitting	hotter	planning	putting	Robbed
Running	shopping	shopped	sitting	Skipped	Stopped
Swimming	thinner	wetter	winning	biggest	Beginning
Beginner	admitted.				

Exceptions:

1. Whitt words of one or two syllables that last consonant is preceded by two vowels we don't use double consonant example:

Cheap one syllable, comparative cheaper, it doesn't use double "P". Despair past despaired it doesn't use double "r", because in both words the last consonant is preceded by two vowels

2. With words of two syllables that don't have the strong stress in the last syllables; don't use double consonant Example:

Clever, comparative cleverer don't use double "r" travel, past traveled, don't use double "l" because both words have the strong stress in the first syllable.

Connectives

Connectives are words that indicate one idea is relative to another, or is different.

1. Sequence.

First, second, next, later, last, then, finally, eventually.

2. Result.

As a result, as a consequence, consequently, therefore, thus

3. Contrast.

Although, even though, though, despite, however, nevertheless, still

Even though it old, the plane is flying well.

Although it was small, the room didn't seem crowded.

Though he was tired, he tried to work hard all the time.

He arrived early to the meeting even so it was postpone

The fly was terrific although it was very long and bumpy

They got a low score though they studied all month long.

The accident was fatal nevertheless the driver wasn't hurt

He didn't have enough money however He bought a new car.

Conjunctions:

Conjunctions are used to join two sentences: And, but, or, so, because.

So: the result of something: It is raining so I can't go out

AND

When the word "and" is the connector of two sentences and there are two verbs the second verb can be without to.

I want to go to school and study English

Roger and I are working in the stadium

James and Betty is learning English

ABOUT

Approximately.	She spent about 8 hours in the project
From one place to another	the child has been following about
More or less	She is about my age.
By	He will be her about 8 pm
In all directions	He glanced the block about
Over there	Rosemary is about.

ALL = completely

Most = nearly completely

Some = half or part of something

No one = nothing

All	}	OF	}	Books
Most				Demonstrative Pronouns
Some				Cities
Any				Children
No				Money
None				

(Most - some - none) of the

Most people study English	(Not, The most people study English)
Some of the people study English	(not, some of people)

Most boys want ice cream	= Most of the boys in the park like ice cream
None of them went to London.	Half of us passed the test.
All the books in this library are new. All books are important.	

Be born.

How many babies are born every month	I was born in London.	Where were you born?
She wants that her baby be born in Paris.		

At all. (Almost always at the end of the sentences) He is not worried at all
 Not at all (Negative) (de nada, en absoluto) are you too tired? Not at all

These words have the same meaning, but different use

Advice	= Noun	He gave me a good advice
Advise	= Verb	I advise you to wear your seat belt
A	= In general	Can I have a dollar?
One	= Quantity	I need one book
	Emphasize	very extremely. That is one beautiful car
Beat	= Team or person	England beat U.S.A. in soccer Tyson beat Roger
Win	= Play; lottery; games	I will win the lottery sooner or later
Earn	= Money, salary	He earns a lot of money in her job
Borrow	= I Receive	May I borrow your pencil?
Lend	= I Give	I lent Tom ten dollars
Beautiful	= Women	Jane is a beautiful woman
Handsome	= Men	Robert is a handsome man
Pretty	= people, things	Pretty is less than beautiful She is a pretty woman
		It is a pretty car
Dish		We serve our food from it
Plate		We eat our food
Forget	= Mental	We use forget when we don't mention the place I forgot the book I forgot to do the job
Leave	= Physical	We use Leave when we mention the place I leave the book on the table
Fast	= Machines.	The plane flies fast
Quick	= People, Animals	He spoke quickly in the meeting
Familiar	= Things	Are you familiar with Tower Eiffel of Paris?
Know	= People	Do you know Robert?
Good	= Adjective	Describe a noun, person or place She is a good student It is a good Restaurant I have a good car.
Well	= Adverb	Describe a verb She sings well He drives well
Hear	= Short	Short Stories involuntary I heard the men talking about moon
Listen to	= Long period.	We have control long period of time Listen to me I have to tell you many things

Headset	= Listen and speak	Put the headset listen to him and answer the question
Headphones	= Listen Only	You can listen to the recorders with your headphones
Interested	= Verb	He is interested in learning English
Interesting	= Adjective	It is an interesting English Book
History		When we refer to the science
Story		When we speak about report, tale, and exposition
Harbor	= small	Anywhere that a boat or a ship is protected from the weather
Port	= wider	Is wider and more general sense.
Injury		For something we receive by accident
Wound		For something we receive from fighting
Job	= Noun	I have a lot of job to do
Work	= Verb	I work in the First Union Bank
Journal	= Noun	The journal to that lake was hard
Travel	= Verb	I'll travel to New York next hear.
Look	= Short duration	We use Look for something that remain still is not moving Look at the picture. Look at that building Look is a general view of something without detail I looked at the stadium (I didn't see any particular place or person
Watch	= Long duration	we use Watch for something or someone that is moving We are watching the movie. He was watching the game
See	= General	I want to see her in the party
Let		I receive money for my apartment
Rent		I pay money for living in it.
Mind	= Abstract	We use mind in abstract sense
Brain	= Physical	We use brain in physical sense.
No	= Any place	We can use "No" in any place in the sentences There is no bridge over the river
Not sentences	= The begin	We have to use "Not" at the beginning of the Not, walking one hour every day is bad No, I don't have anything

Foreigner		Is somebody from another country.
Stranger		Is somebody we don't know.
Point at.		Point the finger at object (I'm pointing at that book)
Point out		To indicate among many different objects (I'm pointing out the book I like the best among all the books in this library.
Parents		Parents are only father and mother
Relations	= All family	Relations are all the other people in the family
Remember		I remember something myself without help I remember the time when I was in London
Remind		Someone reminds me when I forget something. She reminded that I have an appointment tomorrow
Quiet	= Silent Smooth.	The room is quiet all people are answering the test.
Quit	= Stop Leave.	The doctor told him to quit smoking.
Quite	= very total.	She is quite well in English.
Rob	= Place or person.	They robbed the first Union Bank last week To rob + something or somebody + of something The thief robbed me of my wallet
Steal	= Object, money	He sometimes steals money in the street He stole the jewelry in the shopping center To steal + something + from somebody The thief stole my wallet from me
Say	= Don't mention	We use SAY when we don't mention the person who Receive the action of the verb. The teacher says, "There is a test tomorrow"
Tell	= Mention	We use TELL when we mention the person who Receive the action of the verb. He told her the news last week Betty Tells Robert to clean the room.
Speak	= Formal situation	We use SPEAK formal situation The President spoke to the people last week
Talk	= Informal	We use TALK informal situation I have to talk to you
Time	= hour.	What time is it?
Tense	= Sentences	There are 14 tenses in English Grammar

Weather	= Climate	The weather has been bad lately
When	= Short action	I was sleeping when the phone rang.
While	= Long action	I was watching TV while my wife was cooking.
Whereas	= Comparative	My sister is dancer whereas my brother is singer.
Why	= Question	Why didn't you go to the laboratory yesterday?
Because	= Answer	Because I was too busy doing the homework.
Whether	= express doubt	The word whether express a doubt and it is almost with the expression "or not" I wonder whether Roger will pas the test or not. I don't know whether it'll rain later.
If	= Conditional	If I study herd I will succeed in my life.
Under	= + pronoun	I worked under it
Underneath	= without pronoun	I worked underneath

There are fourteen tenses in English

The verbs can be used in three ways:

1. Indicative.

It is used to make statements (affirmative, negative, interrogative) it's the normal way to use English. Example:

I want to learn English She doesn't go to the library Do you write a letter?

2. Imperative.

It is used to give orders, commands and request, the subject is tacit, and we don't write or mention it, although we suppose that it is "you".

Clean the room Study hard Go to University

3. Subjunctive.

It is used to express a wish in which there is a little possibility to fulfill or to express something that we want to happen.

I wish I lived in London. (It is something that I want, but it is difficult I don't have enough money and don't have visa)

It is also used to express something that we suppose that is the contrary of the reality.

If I were the president, I would give you the solution (It is the opposite of the reality, because I'm not the president)

Advice	that	}	+ pronoun + "infinitive" without to,
Ask	that		
Compulsory	that		
Demand	that		
Desire	that		
Insist	that		
Necessary	that		
Order	that		
Propose	that		
Recommend	that		
Require	that		
Suggest	that		
Urge	that		
SUBJUNCTIVE		I demand that she be here	

MODE

I suggest that she go to class
 Is necessary that he be briefed
 I insist that the boy study hard.
 I recommended that you take the course
 It was compulsory that she go to the library
 I recommended that she get a new opportunity.
 I propose that we all be at John's party tomorrow

I order that she not go (ok). I order that she doesn't go (wrong)

In subjunctive mode we don't use auxiliary in negative sentences, so the second sentences is wrong

It is a good idea
 It is a bad idea
 It is best
 It is crucial
 It is desirable
 It is important
 It is vital

+ pronoun + "infinitive" without to.

It is a good idea that he study hard for the test
 It is important that all we be at the graduation tomorrow

1. Present Simple

There are two main ways for using the Present Simple tense.

- I. One action and it's over. We don't know when the action is done
 Example: He works in the bank: When someone says that He works in the bank, the action is generally, it's possible that he is still working now, or work there, but He isn't in the bank at the moment.
- II. We use it for things that are true or we talk about in general or happen sometimes or all the times
 I sometimes play soccer. I always go to the park.
- III. We use present simple when we say how often we do things
 I go to the movies every Sunday.
4. Present Continuous. = Present participle ING

- I. We use present continuous when the action is in progress. (Something is happening now)
- II. The action begins in the past and is still happening

He is working in the bank: When we mention this sentence, He has to be there Working, He has to be doing the action. Sometimes people say, "I am working in the bank", but when someone mention this expression is not in the bank, is in other place, this is wrong to say I am working in the bank when I am not in the bank, in this case we have to use Present Simple.

- III. We've started doing something and we haven't finished yet
She is driving the car (she started in the past and she hasn't finished yet).
- IV. It is better to use for people, and present simple for things.
What time are you leaving? What time does your bus leave?
- V. Sometimes we can use present continuous as a future tense.
She is playing tennis on Tuesday. Are you studying English in July?
- VI. We can use present continuous for personal arrangements.
What time are they traveling tomorrow?

3. Present Perfect

- I. We use present perfect when the action has already finished, but the time has not finished yet
He has worked in the bank this week.
The action work already finished, but the time week is in progress hasn't finished yet
- II. Describe an action that happened at indefinite time in the past (non specific)
He has gone to London
The action doesn't say when it happened (is non specific, is general)
- III. Describe an action that repeated several times
I have seen that movie several times
- IV. Is possible that the action has finished or not, and continue in the present
He has drunk wine lately - She has made many mistakes
- V. The action hasn't happened yet.
I haven't bought her a present yet.
- VI. When we talk about the time from the past until now.

The action in the past has a result now.

Has she ever been in London?
Have you traveled a lot?

How long have you been in Florida?
She hasn't arrived yet.

4. Present Perfect Progressive

- I. The action begins in the past and continues in the present, the action and the time Haven't finished yet.

He has been working in the bank
This means that he began working in the bank and he is working at this time

- II. Activity that has recently stopped.
Have you been watching TV?

5. Past Simple

- I. We don't know the exactly time
II. One action and the time is over
He worked in the bank: the action and the time have finished and don't mention the time exactly.

6. Past Continuous

- I We use Past Continuous for an action that has happened recently in the past
He was working in the bank: is possible yesterday, last Week.
II. We use past continuous to say that somebody was in the middle of doing something a certain time.

What was she studying at 8 PM last night?

7. Past Perfect

- I. The action and the time have finished
He had worked in the bank last month
II. Two actions, one action comes before another
I had eaten my dinner when she arrived
I had studied English before I went to England.
III. The action was completed sometimes in the past before another.
I had finished the test when the teacher entered.

8. Past Perfect Progressive

- I. We use Past Perfect Progressive when we were doing a continuous action in the Past and has already finished. She had been calling her father last week
- II. Express how long was the action, start in the past and finish in the past recent.
I had been working for two hours when she arrived
I had had been driving all night.

9. Habitual Past

We use habitual Past when we had the habit of doing something in the past, but We don't do it now.

He used to smoke a (He doesn't smoke now)

She didn't use to drink coffee. = She used not to drink coffee

10. Future Simple

When we use Future Simple we aren't sure when the action will be done, It's possible soon or late.

He will go to Paris. It's possible next week, next month, next year

11. Future Continuous

We use Future Continuous for an action that will be done in a short time in the future or for a continuous action in the future. (The action will be happening in that moment).

He will be swimming in the river in the afternoon. This means that he will be doing the action in the afternoon.

12. Future Perfect

We use Future Perfect when we suppose that an action has finished at certain time in the future

I will have arrived to the city tomorrow at this time.

13. Future Perfect Progressive

We use Future Perfect Progressive when we suppose that an action will be being developed in the future, the time and the action are in progress for that time.

He will have been working in the bank tomorrow at 9:00 AM.

14. Future Informal

- I. We use Future Informal when we have the intention of doing something in the near future, almost immediately.

He is going to read the newspaper.

- II. Something is going to happen soon.
It is going to rain in a few minutes.

15. Past Informal

We use past informal when we had the intention of doing something in the past, but we change the mind.

I was going to do the homework, but I went to the park.

14 TENSES

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	perfect progressive	
PRESENT	(DO / DOES) Pronoun + Verb + Complement She runs in the park	(AM / IS / ARE) pronoun + to be + ing + complement She is running in the park	(HAS / HAVE) Pronoun + have/has + past participle + complement She has run in the park	HAS / HAVE Pronoun + have/has + been + ing+ complement She has been running in the park	
					Habitual Past
PAST	(DID) Pronoun + Past Verb + Complement She ran in the park	(WAS / WERE) Pronoun + was/were + ing + complement She was running in the Park	(HAD) Pronoun + had + past participle + complement She had run in the park	(HAD) pronoun + had + been + ing+ complement She had been running in the park	DID Pronoun + used to + Verb + complement She used to run in the park
FUTURE	(WILL) Pronoun + will + Verb + Complement She will run in the park	(WILL) pronoun + will + be + ing + complement She will be running in the park	(WILL) Pronoun + will + have + past participle + complement She will have run in the park	(WILL) Pronoun + will + have + been + ing+ complement She will have been running in the park	Future Informal (AM / IS / ARE) Pronoun + to be + going to + Verb + C She is going to run in the park

() = AUXILIARY

Exercise simple and continuous tenses

Present simple

past simple

Future simple

1. She plays tennis in the park

1.

1.

2. _____

2. I didn't see the book here

2.

3. _____

3.

3. Won't you buy a new jacket?

4. _____

4.

4.

5. _____

5.

5.

6. _____

6.

6.

Present continuous

past continuous

Future continuous

1.

1.

1.

2.

2.

2.

3.

3.

3.

4. Isn't he working in the museum?

4.

4.

5.

5.

5.

6.

6.

6.

Exercise perfect and perfect progressive tenses

Present perfect

Past perfect

Future perfect

1. _____ 1. _____
2. _____ 2. _____
3. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 4. _____
5. Yes, they have worn the black ties 5. _____
6. _____ 6. _____

Present perfect progressive

Past perfect progressive

Future perfect progressive

1. _____ 1. _____
2. _____ 2. _____
3. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 4. _____
5. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 6. No, we won't have been calling to London

Present simple

1. She plays tennis in the park
2. I don't see the book here
3. Don't you buy a new jacket?
4. Doesn't He work in the museum?
5. Yes, They wear the black ties
6. No, we don't call to London

past simple

1. She played tennis in the park
2. I didn't see the book here
3. Didn't you buy a new jacket?
4. Didn't He work in the museum?
5. Yes, they wore the black ties
6. No, we didn't call to London

Future simple

1. She will play tennis in the park
2. I won't see the book here
3. Won't you buy a new jacket?
4. Won't He work in the museum?
5. Yes, they'll wear the black ties
6. No, we won't call to London

Present continuous

1. She is playing tennis in the park
2. I am not seeing the book here
3. Aren't you buying a new jacket?
4. Isn't He working in the museum?
5. Yes, They are wearing the black ties
6. No, we aren't calling to London

Past continuous

1. She was playing tennis in the park
2. I wasn't seeing the book here
3. Weren't you buying a new jacket?
4. Wasn't He working in the museum?
5. Yes, They were wearing the black ties
6. No, we weren't calling to London

Future continuous

1. She will be playing tennis in the park
2. I won't be seeing the book here
3. Won't you be buying a new jacket?
4. Won't He be working in the museum?
5. Yes, they'll be wearing the black ties
6. No, we won't be calling to London

Exercise perfect and perfect progressive tenses

Present perfect

1. She has played tennis in the park
2. I haven't seen the book here
3. Haven't you bought a new jacket?
4. Hasn't He worked in the museum?
5. Yes, they have worn the black ties
6. No, we haven't called to London

Past perfect

1. She had played tennis in the Park
2. I hadn't seen the book here
3. Hadn't you bought a new jacket?
4. Hadn't He worked in the museum?
5. Yes, they had worn the black ties
6. No, we hadn't called to London

Future perfect

1. She will have played tennis in the park
2. I won't have seen the book here
3. Won't you have bought a new jacket?
4. Won't He have worked in the museum?
5. Yes, they'll have worn the black ties
6. No, we won't have called to London

Present perfect progressive

1. She has been playing tennis in the park
2. I haven't been seeing the book here
3. Haven't you been buying a new jacket?
4. Hasn't He been working in the museum?
5. Yes, they have been wearing the black ties.
6. No, we haven't been calling to London

museum?

Past perfect progressive

1. She had been playing tennis in the park
2. I hadn't been seeing the book here
3. Hadn't you been buying a new jacket?
4. Hadn't He been working in the museum?
5. Yes, they had been wearing the black ties
6. No, we hadn't been calling to London

Future perfect progressive

1. She will have been playing tennis in to the park
2. I won't have been seeing the book here
3. Won't you have been buying a new jacket?
4. Won't He have been working in the museum?
5. Yes, they'll have been wearing the black ties
6. No, we won't have been calling to London

Especial expressions

Account for	Is the reason for	Explain TENER EN CUENTA
Ahead of time	In advance	POR ADELANTADO
A good deal	Great deal, much	A fair price = UN BUEN NEGOCIO
Afford		DARSE EL LUJO
Agree with	went along	ESTAR DE ACUERDO CON
At last	Finally	FINALMENTE
Along with		JUNTO CON - EN COMPAÑIA DE
Almost didn't make it		CASI NO LO LOGRA
Around trip ticket		TIQUETE DE IDA Y REGRESO
All set	Ready	LISTOS
At least	Minimum	MINIMO
At the least	At the end	AL FINAL - A LO ULTIMO
Across from	Next to	PROXIMO A
All of a sudden	Suddenly	Abruptly, DE REPENTE REPENTINO
Aware of, because of	conscious	on account off = CONCIENTE DE
As though		COMO SI
As a matter of fact	In fact	EN REALIDAD, DE HECHO, EN EFECTO
As a result		COMO RESULTADO
At this moment	Just then	EN ESTE INSTANTE
All in all		EN CONJUNTO
An idea pop		IDEA REPENTINA
Be alert	Pay attention	PONER ATENCION
Be through with	Finish	HABER TERMINADO ALGO
Be up for		SER PROMOVIDO PARA
Back and forth	to and from	DE IDA Y REGRESO
Because of	On account of	DEBIDO A
Behind time	late	RETARDADO
Body of the water		EXTENSION DE AGUA
Brand new car		CARRO O K. M
Brief talk		CHARLA BREVE
Bulletin board		CARTELERA
Bumper to bumper		PEGADOS (CARROS)
Buy a money order		MANDAR UN GIRO
Blinking	On and off	INTERMITENTE
Become uncontrollable	Got out of hand	SALIRSE DE LAS MANOS
Be published	Come out	PUBLICARSE
Blow out		PINCHAZO REVENTONA
Blurred vision	poor eyesight	VISIBILIDAD MALA
Back to from		AL REVEZ
By the way		POR LO TANTO
By any chance	By chance	Happen POR CASUALIDAD

Call me back		REGRESA ME LA LLAMADA
Cash his money order		COBRAR UN GIRO
Came to and end	Terminated	TERMINAR
Change your mind		CAMBIAR DE OPINION
Collect call		LLAMADA POR COBRAR
Come right		VIENE ANTES
Come to mind	Remember	VINO A LA MENTE
City with a harbor	Port city	CIUDAD CON PUERTO
Count on	dependable	trustworthy CONFIABLE
Current events	Present Happenings	EVENTOS - SUCESOS
Call for	Get	CONSEGUIR SOLICITAR
Come along with	Agree	ESTAR DE ACUERDO CON
Contend with		ENFRENTARSE
Devoted to God		Confiar en Dios
Don't hurry	Take your time	TOMESE SU TIEMPO
Drink Up	Finish your drink	TERMINE SU BEBIDA
Drive Back		CONducir DE REGRESO
Data	Facts	DATOS - HECHOS - EN REALIDAD
Date	Social Engagement	CITA INFORMAL - FECHA
Different From	Unlike	DIFERENTE
Death toll		NUMERO DE VICTIMAS
Drop in on		PASARSE POR CASA DE
Easy to get	Convenient Handy	A LA MANO - CONVENIENTE
End up	Finally - Arrive	LLEGAR FINALMENTE
Easy to see	Obvious	OBVIO, EVIDENTE
Each other	one another	EL UNO AL OTRO
Early Riser		MADRUGADOR
Fill In	Make out	RELLENAR
First impression	First Thoughts	PRIMERA IMPRESION
Fall asleep		DORMIRSE PROFUNDAMENTE
Far away		MUY LEJOS
Fishing Boat		BOTE DE PESCA
Firing area		AEREA DE INCENDIO
Fond Of	Like too much	AFICIONADO A
For sale		PARA LA VENTA
For camouflage	to hide things	CAMUFLAJE
For an extended period	for a long time	POR UN GRAN PERIODO DE TIEMPO
For ever	For good	For keeps = PARA SIEMPRE
For real		DE VERDAD
Glance at	to see quickly	read quickly - look-fast UN VISTAZO
Get into trouble		METERSE EN PROBLEMAS
Get the seal	to learn	APRENDER
Get in touch with	Communicate	Agree = COMUNICARSE CON

Get on with	Continue with	CONTINUAR CON
Get used to	be accustomed to	ACOSTUMBRASE
Getting ready		ALISTARSE
Getting together		REUNIRSE
Get along with	Agree -accompany	ESTAR DE ACUERDO, ACOMPAÑAR
Good nature		BUENA PERSONA BUEN CARACTER
Give a ring	Call up to telephone	LLAMAR POR TELEFONO
Guestroom	Visitor's Room	CUARTO DE INVITADOS
Gust		RAFAGA DE VIENTO
Get rid of	Throwaway	Dispose of DESHACERSE
Given name	first name	NOMBRE
Guide lines	Rules	REGLAS
Going on leave	Go vacation	SALIR DE VACACIONES
Get behind in	Delay	RETRAZADO
Go through the red light		PASARSE EL SEMAFORO EN ROJO
Go on sick call		LLAMADA DE EMERGENCIA (ENFERMO)
Hard cover		CUBIERTA FUERTE
Hardly ever	scarcely ever	CASI NUNCA
Had better	Should	Ought to = SERIA BUENO QUE
Hang around		MANTENERSE ALREDEDOR
Hear from	Know about	SABER DE
Hold the phone	Wait a minute	Just a moment UN MOMENTO
Hundred of years	Many centuries	VARIOS CENTENARIOS
How long		CUANTO TIEMPO
How far		QUE DISTANCIA
How about		QUE TAL
In the event		LLEGADA LA HORA
In a hurry	Rushing - be fast	Move quickly DE PRISA
In advance	Ahead of time	POR ADELANTADO
In addition to	besides -Also	ADEMAS DE
In a couple		EN UN PAR DE
In the back of	in the rear part	ATRAZ DE
In fact		DE HECHO
In spite of	despite	A PESAR DE
Instead of	in place of	in exchange for EN VEZ DE - EN LUGAR
In the face of	in spite of	EN CONTRA DE
In back of	Behind	DETRAZ
In front of	straight ahead	EN FRENTE DE - DERECHO
In bad Condition	In bad shape - wrong	Out of order - on the blink =
		FUERA DE SERVICIO
Is available	Can be obtained	DISPONIBLE
In a few minutes	soon	PRONTO
In order to	With the purpose of	CON EL PROPOSITO DE
In witness where of		EN FE DE LO CUAL

In any way
In all
In real terms
In short
I agree with you.

DE CUALQUIER MANERA
EN TOTAL
EN TERMINOS REALES, AUTENTICO
EN RESUMEN, EN POCAS PALABRAS
You can say that again.

Just the same

any way

DE TODAS FORMAS

Keep in mind
Keep in touch with
Knock out
Keep Up with

remember
communicate
Sleep
Carry on

RECORDAR
MANTENERSE EN CONTACTO
ESTAR INCONCIENTE
PROSEGUIR

Labor day
Little by little
Lay aside
Like that one
Long range
Look forward to
Look like
Loud crowd
Long way
Long ago
Leading horse
Leap year

graduate
Put aside

Wish
Sound like- Resemble

quite distance

DIA DEL TRABAJO
POCO A POCO - GRADUALMENTE
DEJAR AL LADO
COMO SEA
DISTANCIA
ESPERAR CON ANCIAS- ANHELAR
To seem = take after PARECERSE
GENTIO
Long range
HACE MUCHO TIEMPO
CABALLO GUIA
AÑO BISIESTO

Make sure
Mail Call
Make out
Make up mind
Make the bed
Main gate
Maybe
Money order
Motion to
Mayday = S.O.S

Fill a check
Decide

Perhaps

Wave the hand
Save our Soul

SE ASEGURO
ENTREGAR Y RECIBIR CARTAS
DISTINGUIR EN LA DISTANCIA
DECIDIR
TENDER LA CAMA
ENTRADA PRINCIPAL
TALVEZ = QUIZAS
ORDEN DE GIRO
SALUDAR CON LA MANO
An extreme emergency

Never mind

Forget it, Don't mention

NO SE PREOCUPE, A LA ORDEN

Occasionally

Once in a while; sometimes

Now and then; From time to time =
ALGUNAS VECES = DE VEZ EN CUANDO

One any way

DE CUALQUIER FORMA

On behalf of		EN BENEFICIO DE, A FAVOR DE
On sale	Bargain, Low price	PROMOCION
On the blink.	Bad.	DESCOMPUESTO.
On the other hand		POR OTRA PARTE; DE OTRA FORMA
On time		SOBRE EL TIEMPO
Other wise		DE OTRA MANERA
Overheated		RECALENTADO
Out of the reach of the children		FUERA DEL ALCANCE DE LOS NIÑOS
Over look	To see - argue	discussion
Over and over		DIA TRAS DIA
On your guard		ESTAR PREVENIDO
On purpose	with intention; on the reason	CON LA INTENCION
On going	Actually	EN CURSO; ACTUAL
On the right side		EN EL LADO DERECHO
Pay phone	Public Phone	Phone with coins.
Put aside	Lay aside	DEJAR AL LADO
Paper work		HOJA DE TRABAJO
Put out the hand	Wave the hand, Salute	SALUDAR
Re read	to read again	LEER NUEVAMENTE
Relay on	Depend on - Trust	CONFIAR EN
Return address		DIRECCION DEL REMITE
Rewrite		VOLVER A ESCRIBIR
Right away, Right Now,	At once - Immediately	Abruptly - Instantly DE INMEDIATO
Roommate		COMPAÑERO DE CUARTO
Run a red traffic light		PASAR EL SEMAFORO EN ROJO
Run by		PASAR POR
Running short of cash		AGOTARSE EL DINERO
Run out of		AGOTARSE
Rush hour		HORA PICO
Spin around	Turn	GIRAR ALREDEDOR
Seven Sharp	Seven O'clock	seven exactly SIETE EN PUNTO
Sick call		LLAMADA DE AUXILIO
Short of money	no having enough money	CORTO DE DINERO
Slam on	Abruptly	PRESIPITARSE SOBRE
So far	Until Now - Up to now	HASTA AHORA
Straight ahead		EN LINEA RECTA; ADELANTE; EN FRENTE
Street floor	Ground floor	PRIMER PISO
Some place	somewhere	CUALQUIER LUGAR
Stop by	Short visit	VISITA BREVE
Sick call		tiempo de atencion medica sin cita

Take the floor		TOMARSE LA PALABRA
Think it over	Consider	CONSIDERAR
Tell about	Narrate	NARRAR
Think intelligent	Use your head	ANALISAR
Tail wind		VIENTO DE COLA - VIENTO DEL SUR
Take advantage of		APROVECHAR
Take over	Take charge of	ASUMIR EL CONTROL
Take place		TENER LUGAR
Test grade		NOTA DE EXAMEN
Type writer	Portable writer	MAQUINA DE ESCRIBIR
There for		POR LO TANTO
Too badly worm		DEMASIADO DAÑADO
To lie in wait for		ASECHAR - EMBOSCAR
To pick up somebody's brains		RECURRIR A LAS MEMORIAS DE ALGUIEN
To wait on		ATENDER
To have a good wait		ESPERAR SENTADO
Take care of	Assumed responsibility for	ASSUMIR RESPONSABILIDAD
Take after	Look	PARECERSE A
Time off		TIEMPO LIBRE
Unless		A MENOS QUE - NO SEA QUE
Up to this moment		HASTA ESTE MOMENTO
Vending machine		MAQUINAS VENDEDORAS
Watch out	Be careful	ESTAR ATENTO- TENER CUIDADO
What did he mean?	What did he say?	QUE DIJO EL
What for		PARA QUE
What's the matter	what's wrong	CUAL ES EL PROBLEMA
Waiting room		CUARTO DE ESPERA
Whenever		SIEMPRE QUE - CADA VEZ QUE
Weight down		BAJAR DE PESO
Windbag		CHARLATAN
Whirlybird	Helicopter - chopper	HELICOPTERO
Will be on his feet		ESTAR BIEN
With each other		UNO CON EL OTRO
What to say	what she should say	QUE DECIR
Write down	Jot down - Write	ESCRIBA
Well off	Rich	RICO; ACOMODADO
Yield right of way		CEDA EL PASO

TEST ALL BOOK

01. He _____ me yesterday you have to study for the test
a. to told c. told
b. tells d. said
02. The Teacher _____ the time before beginning the class
a. says c. to tell
b. tells d. said
03. The Teacher _____ "GOOD MORNING to the students every day"
a. tells c. says
b. to tell d. to say
04. If I _____ money I will buy a car
a. had c. would have
b. had had d. have
05. If you _____ time you would study
a. have c. had had
b. had d. would have had
06. If she _____ she would have gotten a good score
a. studied c. had studied
b. had had d. has
07. I will read the book IF I _____ time
a. would have c. would have had
b. had had d. have
08. He would travel around the world if He _____ a lot of money
a. will have c. have
b. had d. had had
09. He would have brought the computer IF He _____ the car

- a. had c. would bring
b. will bring d. had brought
10. I am putting my pencil _____ my pocket
- a. in c. into
b. on d. over
11. After moving my keys into my pocket, where are the keys now? _____ my pocket
- a. on c. in
b. over d. into
12. You are a doctor, _____
- a. don't you ? c. aren't you ?
b. won't you? d. are you ?
13. They work in the store, _____
- a. don't they ? c. won't they ?
b. haven't they ? d. aren't they ?
14. He read the Book, _____
- a. doesn't he ? c. did he?
b. does he ? d. didn't he?
15. We will go to the party tomorrow, _____
- a. won't we ? c. will we ?
b. don't we ? d. aren't we ?
16. You have studied for the test, _____
- a. don't you ? c. won't you?
b. haven't you ? d. didn't you?
17. John is very sick he had an accident and hurt his leg too much. He _____ see the doctor
- a. ought to c. had better
b. must d. have

18. We will have a wonderful party tomorrow, you _____ come and enjoy it
- a. have to c. must
b. ought d. should
19. They have a lot of work and must finish it this week. They _____ to work hard all week
- a. has c. have
b. must d. should
20. You _____ to review a test carefully before answering it
- a. should c. must
b. ought d. had better
21. He _____ pay attention for learning quickly
- a. ought c. had
b. have d. had better
22. They are working hard for _____ a lot of money
- a. to get c. get
b. getting d. to getting
23. We can speak English and answer any test quickly after _____ hard 5 hours every day
- a. study c. studied
b. to study d. studying
24. He enjoys _____ English in the Lab one hour every day
- a. learning c. learn
b. to learn d. learns
25. He began _____ four months ago
- a. study c. to studied
b. studying d. studied

26. They went _____ last week
- a. to fish c. fish
b. fishing d. did fish
27. Do you think it's worth _____ English in my life when it is free?
- a. to learn c. will learn
b. learn d. learning
28. He _____ travel to London last year
- a. caned c. didn't can
b. couldn't d. doesn't can
29. We _____ to speak English very well next year, if we study hard 4 hours every day
- a. will can c. caned
b. were be able d. will be able
30. She _____ use the phone now
- a. could c. may
b. might d. will may
31. Mary _____ go to party next Saturday
- a. might c. was able to
b. will might d. will can
32. The computer is beside the radio
- a. next to c. in front of
b. behind d. in back of
33. The yellow car is behind the blue car
- a. in front of c. in back of
b. next to d. against
34. My clock is different _____ your clock
- a. to c. a
b. of d. from

35. I don't have _____ pencils in my pocket
a. much c. many
b. some d. little
36. She would like a _____ coffee
a. little c. any
b. many d. few
37. Haven't they arrived to the airport _____?
a. yet c. still
b. already d. too
38. Peter works in the hospital, Mary works in the hospital too.
Peter works in the hospital and _____
a. too does she c. neither does she
b. so does she d. she doesn't either
39. We didn't study English, she didn't study either
We didn't study English and _____
a. she didn't neither c. she did too
b. so does she d. she didn't either
40. She doesn't do the homework and he doesn't do the homework either
She doesn't do the homework and _____
a. so does he c. he does too
b. neither does he d. either does he
41. He wants to travel around the world, _____ He doesn't have a lot of money
a. and c. also
b. but d. already
42. We have been learning English _____ September
a. since c. during
b. for d. until

43. They will travel _____ the next season
 a. for c. during
 b. from d. since
44. We studied English _____ eight months
 a. during c. to
 b. since d. for
45. Let me _____ here in this page
 a. to see c. see
 b. seeing d. sees
46. He wants to help her _____ the house on Sunday
 a. cleaning c. to clean
 b. clean d. will clean
47. She told her _____ hard for the test
 a. to study c. studying
 b. study d. studied
48. The more you work _____ money you earn
 a. the most c. the more
 b. as more as d. the most
49. You can _____ the next movie in the city .
 a. watch c. watching
 b. to watch d. look at
50. _____ do you review the English lessons ?
 I sometimes review it for 20 minutes
 a. How many c. How often
 b. How far d. How near

THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST.

1C	2B	3C	4D	5B	6C	7D	8B	9D	10C	11C	12C
13A	14D	15A	16B	17B	18D	19C	20B	21D	22B	23D	24A
25B	26B	27D	28B	29D	30C	31A	32A	33C	34D	35C	36A
37A	38B	39D	40B	41B	42A	43C	44D	45C	46B	47A	48C
49A	50C										

TWO WORD VERBS = phrasal verbs

There are a lot of verbs that with other word become in a different verb

Give = DAR

Give up = RENDIRSE = ABANDONAR

There are two kinds of these verbs SEPARABLE, INSEPARABLE

The following verbs allow putting the objective pronoun between the two words

Example I will **pick her up** this night. (O.K.)
I will **pick up her** this night. (Wrong)

SEPARABLE

Add up ascender sumar

Be up *	pasar, transcurrir, estar preparado o ser capaz de
Break down	destroy, derribar, descomponer
Break loose *	desprenderse, escaparse
Break off	detach, partir, interrumpir
Break up	terminar, disolver, romper
Bring about	producir
Bring along	traer
Bring around	reanimar
Bring back	recall, return
Bring down	bajar, derribar, reducir
Bring forward	adelantar, implantar (in meeting)
Bring in	implantar, presentar, ingresar
Bring off	sacar, adelantar
Bring on	producir, ocasionar
Bring out	sacar, revelar
Bring up	presentar, criar, discutir
Burn down	incendiar

Burn up	dañar, destruir, quemarse
Burn out	Exhaust, consumirse
Call back	Visit again = regresar la llamada
Call down *	calmarse
Call in	send for, llamar
Call off	cancelar
Call together *	convocar
Call out	movilizar, intervenir, gritar
Call up	telefonar, llamar filas
Carry forward	carry over suma y sigue
Carry off	llevar a cabo, ganar
Carry through	accomplish = achieve = conseguir, alcanzar
Catch up	alcanzar
Check in	inspeccionar, facturar registrarse en el hotel
Check off	verificar (lista)
Check out	chequear, cuidar, Salir del hotel
Cheer up	animar
Chop up	Picar, cortar
Clean off *	borrar
Clean up	clear up, aclarar, limpiar, Ordenar, forrarse, resolver, desplumar
Clear up	aclarar, limpiar, resolver
Crash through *	romper
Cross off	Cross out = tachar, borrar, cambiar
Cut back	reducir, recortar, podar
Cut down	reducir, cortar, talar
Cut off	interrumpir, cortar
Cut out	stop, detener, suspender
Cut up	cortar, desmenuzar
Dig out	desenterrar, desempolvar, extraer
Dig under *	socavar
Dig up	dig out buscar, desenterrar sacar
Do over *	do again, redecorate, finish
Drop off	dejar, dormirse
Fight off	repeler, Deshacerse, ahuyentar
Figure out	solve, descifrar, solucionar
Fill in	rellenar, complete a form
Fill up	llenar de líquido
Foul up	dañar fastidiar
Fill out	llenar (un formulario) , rellenar, engordar
Get across	hacerle entender
Get back	regain, return = recobrar
Get down	bajar, averiguar, deprimir
Get into	subir a, meterse

Get off		quitarse (la ropa) decolar (avion)
Get on		put on, ponerse, subirse, montarse en (big)
Get together		reunirse, juntar, demostrar
Get out		Sacar, quitar, salir
Give away		regalar, descubrir
Give back		devolver, regresar
Give out		repartir, distribuir
Give over		dedicate
Give up		surrender, abandonar
Hand in		turn in, submit, entregar
Hand down		bajar
Hand on		pasar, circular
Hand over		alcanzar, ceder, entregar
Hang out		repartir, distribuir, tender
Hang up		colgar
Hold down		conservar
Hold off		mantener a distancia
Hold tight		apretar
Hold out		continuar, tender
Hold over	*	aplazar
Hold up		levantar, alzar, retrasar
Jack up		alzar con gato
Jot down		anotar, apuntar
Keep away	*	alejarse
Keep back		detener, ocultar
Keep down		contener
Keep from	*	impedir
Keep out		pasar
Keep up		mantener
Knocked out		dejar inconciente
Lay before		exponer
Lay down.		imponer, dejar
Lay off.		Stop, give up, despedir
Lay on		supply
Lay out		design, disponer
Lay up	*	almacenar
Leave out		omitir, olvidar, descuidar, eliminar.
Let down		desinflar, defraudar
Let go		soltar
Let off		soltar, perdonar
Let in		admirar, admitir
Let out		soltar, dejar, salir
Lie back	*	recostarse

Look for	buscar
Look over *	examinar a un paciente
Look up	search for, visitar, averiguar, levantar la mirada
Make fast *	asegurarse
Make of	entender
Make over *	rehacer
Make out	distinguir, entender, comprender
Make up	inventar, constuir, componer
Mess about	Mess around, mezclar, fastidiar
Mess up	confundir, desordenar, hechar a perder
Mix up	confundir, mezclar
Move along	hacer circular
Move in	mandar, instalarse
Move into	trasladarse
Move on	caminar, circular
Move out	mudarse, retirarse
Pay back	return \$, reembolsar
Pay off	saldar, liquidar, salir con éxito
Pay out	desembolsar, soltar
Pick out	select, recognize, elegir
Pick up	recoger, adquirir, captar
Point out	señalar, indicar
Put across	put over, darse a conocer o a entender, transmitir, ahorrar
Put aside	ahorrar, interrumpir
Put away	almacenar
Put back	postpone = atrasar
Put before	anteponer
Put by	ahorrar
Put down	lay down, anotar, reprimir, sofocar
Put forward	adelantar, proponer
Put in	dedicar, representar
Put off	posponer, aplazar, disuadir
Put on	ponerse un vestido, Prender la luz
Put out up set,	extinguir = apagar la luz, sacar
Put together	meet = emsablar, mezclar, elaborar
Put through	poner
Put up.	Build fijar, poner, envasar
Quiet down	calmarse
Rub on.	frotar
Rub out.	borrar
Run away	huir, avoid, evadir
Run down	stop, atropellar
Run off	imprimir

Run over	derramar, embestir, atropellar
Search out	encontrar, descubrir
Send down	encarcelar
Send in	enviar
Send off.	despachar, expulsar
Send out *	arrojar
Send up	imitate, encarcelar
Set against	contrarrestar
Set ahead	adelantar
Set apart	distinguir
Set aside	keep, save
Set back	retrasar
Set down	dejar
Set forth *	exponer
Set off	disparar, provocar
Set on	arremeter
Set out	disponer, exponer
Set up	establecer, armar
Show off	presumir - lucir
Slip out. *	leave = salirse
Sold out	agotado
Spin around *	girar
Spin out	prolongar
Splash out	salpicar
Split up	separar, dividir
Spread apart *	abrirse, separar
Spread out	extender. desplegar, diseminar
Spread with	cubrir
Stand up	dejar plantado, levantarse
Step out *	salir
Step up	subir, aumentar
Stick out	salir, aguantar
Stick up	sobresalir, pegar, perseverar
Switch off	apagar, parar
Switch on	encender, poner en marcha
Stretch out	extender
Take apart	desarmar, desmontar
Take away	llevarse, quitar
Take back	return, retirar, aceptar
Take down	desmontar, bajar, escribir
Take in	engañar, asimilar, acoger
Take off	quitarse (la ropa), decolar, partir
Take on	asumir, aceptar, desafiar
Take out	sacar, suprimir

Take out on	transferir, desgarrar
Take over	asumir, absorber, apoderarse
Talk over	discutir
Take up	begin, estudiar, considerar, practicar, discutir
Tear apart	desarmar, despedazar, desgarrar
Tear away	arrancar, separarse
Tear down	hechar abajo
Tear off	quitarse (rapidamente)
Tear out *	desgastar, arrancar
Tear up	rasgar
Think over	considerar, meditar
Think through	think out considerar, analizar
Think up.	Create, invent, dream up, idear
Throw away	descartar, desechar, tirar
Throw in	incluir
Throw out	tirar rechazar
Throw up	levantar, vomitar
Try on	probarse la ropa
Try out	probar algo
Turn back	retroceder, volver
Turn down	refuse, reject, remoler, reducir
Turn into	convertirse
Turn off	shut off, stop, leave apagar,
Turn on	Prender, abrir
Turn out	resultar, extinguish, eject, vaciar
Turn over	volcarse, transferir, cambiar
Turn round	turn around, girar
Turn sour *	agriarse
Turn up	aparecer, subir
Use up	agotar
Wear out	desgastar, exhausto
Wind up	finish, vacilar, subir (la ventana del carro)
Wipe out	destruir, aniquilar, cancelar, borrar
Wipe up	limpiar
Work out.	figure out, solve calcular
Work up	excite, despertar
Write down	escribir, apuntar
Write into	insertar
Write off	abandonar, anular, destrozar
Write up	redactar

TWO WORD VERBS: INSEPARABLE.

These verbs don't allow putting the objective pronoun between the two words

I will **call on** them this weekend (OK)

I will **call them on** this weekend (wrong)

Amount to		Ascender a
Be born	*	nacer
Be over	*	finish = terminar
Become of	*	happen to
Break away		fugarse, separarse
Break in		interrupt, enter (por la fuerza)
Break out		estallar, escapar
Call by		pararse, demand, ir a buscar
Call for		demandar, pedir, ir a buscar
Call on		visit, request
Call round		pararse
Carry away	+	llevarse
Carry on	+	continuar
Carry out		realizar, cumplir
Catch on		comprender
Check up on		investigar, informarse
Chip in		poner dinero, interrupt
Climb down		descender, retificar
Cool off		cool down = refrescarse, calmarse
Come again		volver
Come across	+	find
Come about		pasar, ocurrir
Come along		aparecer
Come apart		deshacerse
Come back		regresar, recordar
Come by	+	get, conseguir
Come down		decrease, aterizar
Come forward		presentar
Come from	+	venir, ser de
Come in		entrar, pasar
Come into		heredar
Come off	+	soltarse
Count on		rely on, confiar en
Come out		salir
Come over	+	visitar, sobrevenir
Come round		aceptar
Come through	+	sobrevenir
Come to		amount to, importar, reach - ascender a

Come under	venir en
Come up	subir, surgir
Come upon	cruzarse, encontrarse
Crosscheck	revisar
Cut cross	atravesar, rebasar
Cut in	interrumpir
Cut through	cortar
Decide on +	decidirse por
Dive into	abalanzarse, zambullirse
Drop in on	visit
Drop out of	stop, retirarse
Find out	averiguar descubrir
Fall apart	desarmar, romper
Fall away	desprenderse, descender
Fall back	retroceder
Fall behind	fall in = desplomarse, hundirse, descender, atrasarse
Fall down	fallar
Fall for	enamorarse
Fall off	desprenderse, disminuir
Fall in	desplomarse, hundirse
Fall on	lanzarse
Fall out	reñir
Fall over	tropezar
Fall through	fracasar
Get around.	get round, sortear, solventar
Get away	alejarse
Get by	apañarse
Get in	enter (small)
Get on with	continue
Get over	recuperarse
Get through	finish, endure, look through, pasar
Get up	levantarse
Give a hand	ayudar
Give birth	dar a luz
Give in	ceder, Rendirse
Give off	emitir, despedir
Glide over	planear en el aire
Go away	irse
Go before	preceder
Go by +	pasar, guiarse
Go down	bajar, hundirse
Go for	choose
Go in	entrar, subir
Go off	fallar, disparar

Go on		continue, pasar ocurrir
Go out		salir
Go over		Review, repasar, repetetir
Go over to		pasar a
Go through	+	experimentar
Go toward	+	contribuir
Go under	+	undirse
Go up		subir
Hold back		vacilar
Hold on		wait = agarrarse
Hold onto		retener
Hold with		aprobar
Keep off	+	alejarse
Keep on		continuar
Keep up with		remain
Lay into		arremeter
Let up		detener, disminuir
Lie down		acostarse, tumbarse
Live on	+	survive
Live out	+	acabar
Look after		watch over, guard, take care of
Look at	+	mirar, examinar
Look back		reminisce recordar,
Look down on	+	consider, despreciar
Look for	+	search for, buscar
Look in on	+	brief visit
Look into	+	examinar, investigar
Look like		parecer
Look out for	+	be careful
Look round	+	dar un vistazo
Look through		review
Look upon		look on, considerar (alguien)
Make for	+	movearse
Make headway		progresar
Make of		darse a la fuga
Move about		viajar
Move around		marcharse
Move away		irse alejando
Move off		salir
Move over		move up, correrse
Move up		correrse
Over look		mirar, descuidar, omitir
Pass out		desmayarse, graduarse
Pay for	+	pay up = pagar

Part with	+	relinquish, dejar, desprenderse
Put upon		molestar
Put up with	+	tolerate, endure. Fabricar envasar
Run across	+	run into, meet
Run into		meet
Run on		continue
Run out		salir, acabarse, caducar
Run out of		exhaust, agotarse
Run through	+	recoger atrazar
Run up		contraer
Save up		acumular
Search for		buscar
Search into		investigar
See about		find
See through	+	ver (las intenciones)
Send for	+	order
Send it	+	mandar, enviar
Set about		comenzar, atacar
Stand by	+	continue = to aid -wait
Stand down		retirarse
Stand for	+	representar, tolerar, defender significar
Stand in		sustituir a alguien
Stand out		sobresalir, destacarse
Step aside		apartarse, renunciar
Step back		detenerse a pensar
Step down		bajar, renunciar
Step in		intervenir
Step on		acelerar
Stick around		quedarse
Stick by		ser fiel
Stick to		ceñirse
Stick together		apoyarse
Take after		look, Parecerse
Take care.		cuidar
Take out after		pursue, chase
Talk back to		answer discourteously
Turn in		hand in, submit, acostarse, chequear
Wait on.		Serve food
Wait for		esperar
Wake up		despertar
Watch out		cuidar

IRREGULAR VERBS

Present	past	past participle	Meaning
		(ADO / IDO)	
<i>Awoke</i>	<i>Concuer</i>		
ABIDE	ABODE	ABODE	HABITAR PERMANECER
ARISE	AROSE	ARISEN	LEVANTAR SURGIR
AWAKE	AWOKE	AWOKE	DESPERTAR - DESPERTARSE
BE	WAS/WERE	BEEN	SER / ESTAR
BEAR	BORE	BORN	LLEVAR SOPORTAR
BEAT	BEAT	BEATEN	PEGAR BATIR
BECOME	BECAME	BECOME	LLEGAR A SER, CONVERTIRSE
BEFALL	BEFELL	BEFALLEN	SOBREVENIR, ACONTECER
BEGET	BEGOT	BEGOTTEN	ENGENDRAR
BEGIN	BEGAN	BEGUN	COMENZAR, EMPEZAR, INICIAR
BEHOLD	BEHELD	BEHELD	COMTEMPLAR
BEND	BENT	BENT	DOBLAR
BET	BET	BET	APOSTAR
BEREAVE	BEREFT	BEREAVED	DESPOJAR
BESEECH	BESOUGHT	BESEECHED	SUPPLICAR
BESET	BESET	BESET	ATACAR - ACOSAR
BID	BID BADE	BID BIDDEN	PEDIR ROGAR - PUJAR
BIND	BOUND	BOUND	UNIR ENCUADERNAR
BITE	BIT	BITTEN	MORDER
BLEED	bled	bled	SANGRAR
BLOW	blew	BLOWN	SOPLAR
BREAK	BROKE	BROKEN	QUEBRAR, ROMPER, PARTIR
BREED	BRED	BRED	CRIAR - CULTIVAR
BRING	BROUGHT	BROUGHT	TRAER
BUILD	BUILT	BUILT	CONSTRUIR
BURN	BURNT	BURNED	QUEMAR - ARDER
BURST	BURST	BURST	REVENTAR - ROMPERSE
BUY	BOUGHT	BOUGHT	COMPRAR
CATCH	CAUGHT	CAUGHT	COGER - AGARRAR
CAN	COULD		PODER
CAST	CAST	CAST	ECHAR
CHIDE	CHIDED	CHIDDEN	REGAÑAR - REPRENDER
CHOOSE	CHOSE	CHOSEN	ESCOGER, SELECCIONAR
CLEAVE	CLEF	CLOVE	PARTIR
CLING	CLUNG	CLUNG	ADHERIRSE - PEGARSE
CLOTHE	CLAD	CLAD	VESTIR
COME	CAME	COME	VENIR - IR
COST	COST	COST	COSTAR
CREEP	CREPT	CREPT	DESGLIZARSE ARRASTRARSE

CROW	CREW	CROWED	CACAREAR, CANTAR (EL GALLO)
CUT	CUT	CUT	CORTAR
DEAL	DEAL	DEAL	TRAFICAR TALLAR NAIPE
DIG	DUG	DUG	CAVAR, EXCAVAR, HUNDIR ALGO
DO	DID	DONE	HACER
DRAW	DREW	DRAWN	TIRAR (PULL) DIBUIJAR TRAZAR
DREAM	DREAMT	DREAMT	SOÑAR
DRINK	DRANK	DRUNK	BEBER
DRIVE	DROVE	DRIVEN	MAJENAR, CONDUCIR
EAT	ATE	EATEN	COMER
FALL	FELL	FALLEN	CAER
FEED	FED	FED	ALIMENTARSE
FEEL	FELT	FELT	SENTIR
FIGHT	FOUGHT	FOUGHT	LUCHAR
FIND	FOUND	FOUND	HALLAR
FLEE	FLED	FLED	HUIR
FLING	FLUNG	FLUNG	LANZAR
FLY	FLEW	FLOW	VOLAR
FORBEAR	FORBORE	FORBEARING	ABSTENERSE
FORBID	FORBADE	FORBIDDEN	PROHIBIR
FORESEE	FORESAW	FORESEEING	PREVER -
FORETELL	FORETOLD	FORETOLD	PREDECIR
FORGET	FORGOT	FORGOTTEN	OLVIDAR
FORGIVE	FORGAVE	FORGIVEN	PERDONAR
FORSAKE	FORSOOK	FORSAKEN	DESAMPARAR
FREEZE	FROZE	FROZEN	HELAR
GET	GOT	GOTTEN	CONSEGUIR, OBTENER-LOGRAR
GILD	GILT	GILDED	DORAR
GIRD	GIRT	GIRDED	PREPARARSE (PARA LA BATALLA)
GIVE	GAVE	GIVEN	DAR
GO	WENT	GONE	IR
GRIND	GROUND	GROUND	MOLER - CHIRRIAR (ALGO)
GROW	GREW	GROWN	CRECER
HANG	HUNG	HUNG	COLGAR
HAVE	HAD	HAD	TENER HABER
HEAR	HEARD	HEARD	OIR
HEAVE	HOVE	HEAVED	LEVANTAR - ARRASTRAR LANZAR
HEW	HEWED	HEWN	TAJAR - TALAR - TALLAR
HIDE	HID	HIDDEN	OCULTAR
HIT	HIT	HIT	GOLPEAR
HOLD	HELD	HELD	SOSTENER
HURT	HURT	HURT	DAÑAR HERIR
INLAY	INLAID	INLAID	INCRUSTAR
KEEP	KEPT	KEPT	GUARDAR, MANTENER- CONSERVAR
KNIT	KNIT	KNIT	TEJER

KNEEL	KNELT	KNELT	ARRODILLARSE
KNOW	KNEW	KNOWN	SABER, CONOCER
LAY	LAID	LAID	COLOCAR
LEAD	LED	LED	GUIAR
LEAN	LEANT	LEANT	APOYARSE
LEAP	LEAPT	LEAPT	SALTAR
LEARN	LEARNED	LEARNT	APRENDER, SABER
LEAVE	LEFT	LEFT	SALIR, IRSE, DEJAR
LEND	LENT	LENT	PRESTAR
LET	LET	LET	PERMITIR, CONCEDER
LIE	LAY	LAID	MENTIR- TENDERSE
LIGHT	LIT	LIT	ENCENDER
LOAD	LOADED	LADEN	CARGAR
LOSE	LOST	LOST	PERDER, PERDERSE
MAKE	MADE	MADE	FABRICAR, HACER
MAY	MIGHT		PODER
MEAN	MEANT	MEANT	SIGNIFICAR, QUERER DECIR
MEET	MET	MET	REUNIRSE, ENCONTRAR (SE)
MELT	MELTED	MELTED	DERRETIR
MISLEAD	MISLED	MISLED	EXTRAVIAR
MISTAKE	MISTOOK	MISTAKEN	EQUIVOCAR
MOW	MOVED	MOWN	SEGAR
OUGHT	OUGHT	-	DEBERIA
OUTBID	OUTBID	OUTBIDDING	SOBREPUJAR
OUTDO	OUTDID	OUTDONE	ECLIPSAR
OVERHEAR	OVERHEARD	OVERHEARD	OIR (POR CASUALIDAD)
OVERTAKE	OVERTOOK	OVERTAKEN	ALCANZAR Y PASAR
PAY	PAID	PAID	PAGAR
PUT	PUT	PUT	COLOCAR, PONER
QUIT	QUIT	QUIT	ABANDONAR
READ	READ	READ	LEER
REND	RENT	RENT	RASGAR
RID	RID	RID	LIBRAR- DESEMBARAZAR
RIDE	RODE	RIDDEN	MONTAR, CABALGAR
RING	RANG	RUNG	SONAR
RISE	ROSE	RISEN	LEVANTAR
RUN	RAN	RUN	CORRER, ADMINISTRAR,
SAW	SAWED	SWAN	ASERRAR
SAY	SAID	SAID	DECIR
SEE	SAW	SEEN	VER
SEEK	SOUGHT	SOUGHT	BUSCAR
SELL	SOLD	SOLD	VENDER
SEND	SENT	SENT	ENVIAR
SET	SET	SET	GRADUAR, FIJAR ENVIAR
SEW	SEWED	SWAN	COSER
SHAKE	SHOOK	SHAKEN	MANEJAR - SACUDIR

SHAVE	SHAVED	SHAVEN	AFEITAR, RAPADO
SHED	SHED	SHED	ARROJAR
SHINE	SHONE	SHONE	BRILLAR
SHOE	SHOD	SHOD	CALZAR
SHOOT	SHOT	SHOT	DISPARAR
SHOW	SHOWED	SHOWN	MOSTRAR - EXHIBIR
SHRED	SHRED	SHRED	DESMENUZAR
SHUT	SHUT	SHUT	CERRAR
SHRINK	SHRANK	SHRANK	ESCOGER
SING	SANG	SUNG	CANTAR
SINK	SANK	SUNK	UNDIRSE
SIT	SAT	SAT	SENTARSE
SLAY	SLEW	SLAIN	ASESINAR
SLEEPSLEPTSLEPT		DORMIR	
SLIDE	SLID	SLID	DESLIZARSE
SLING	SLUNG	SLUNG	LANZARSE
SLINK	SLUNK	SLUNK	ESQUIVAR
SLIT	SLIT	SLIT	TAJAR
SMELL	SMELT	SMELT	OLER
SMITE	SMOTE	SMITTEN	GOLPEAR
SOW	SOWED	SOWN	SEMBRAR
SPEAK	SPOKE	SPOKEN	HABLAR
SPEED	SPED	SPED	ACELERAR
SPELL	SPELT	SPELT	DELETREAR
SPEND	SPENT	SPENT	GASTAR
SPILL	SPILT SPILT	VOLCAR GIRAR, DERRAMAR	
SPIN	SPAN	SPUN	HILAR - GIRAR
SPLIT SPLIT	SPLIT	RAJAR - PARTIR	
SPIT	SPAT	SPIT	ESCUPIR
SPREAD	SPREAD	SPREAD	EXTENDER
SPRING	SPRANG	SPRUNG	SALTAR
STAND	STOOD	STOOD	PARARSE
STAVE	STAVE =	STOVE	PONER DUELAS
STEAL	STOLE	STOLEN	ROBAR
STICK	STUCK	STUCK	ADHERIRSE
STING	STUNG	STUNG	HINCHAR PICAR
STINK	STUNK	STUNK	HEDER
STREW	STREWED	STREWN	ESPARCIR
STRIDE	STRODE	STRIDDEN	DAR TRANCOS
STRIKE	STRUCK	STRICKEN	GOLPEAR
STRING	STRUNG	STRUNG	ENSARTAR
STRIVE	STROVE	STRIVEN	ESFORZARSE
SWEAR	SWORE	SWORN	JURAR
SWEAT	SWEAT	SWEAT	SUDAR
SWEEP	SWEPT	SWEPT	BARRER
SWELL	SWELLED	SWOLLEN	HINCHARSE

SWING	SWUNG	SWUNG	OSCILAR - BALANCEAR
SWIM	SWAM	SWUM	NADAR
TAKE	TOOK	TAKEN	TOMAR, COGER - LLEVAR
TEACH	TAUGHT	TAUGHT	ENSEÑAR
TEAR	TORE	TORN	RASGAR
TELL	TOLD	TOLD	DECIR - CONTAR
THINK	THOUGHT	THOUGHT	PENSAR
THRIVE	THROVE	THRIVEN	PROSPERAR
THROW	THREW	THROWN	ARROJAR
THRUST	THRUST	THRUST	EMPUJAR
TREAD	TROD	TRODDEN	PISAR
UNDERSTAND	UNDERSTOOD	UNDERSTOOD	ENTENDER
UNDERTAKE	UNDERTOOK	UNDERTAKEN	EMPRENDER
UNDO	UNDID	UNDONE	DESHACER
UPHOLD	UPHELD	UPHELD	SOSTENER
UPSET	UPSET	UPSET	VOLCARSE - TRANSTORNAR
WAKE UP	WOKE UP	WAKED UP	DESPERTAR
WEAR	WORE	WORN	LLEVAR PUESTO - VESTIR
WEEP	WEPT	WEPT	LLORAR
WED	WEDDED	WED	CASARSE
WET	WET	WET	MOJAR
WIN	WON	WON	GANAR
WIND	WOUND	WOUND	ENREDAR
WITHDRAW	WITHDREW	WITHDRAWN	RETIRAR
WITHHOLD	WITHHELD	WITHHELD	AGUANTAR - QUEDARSE
WITHSTAND	WITHSTOOD	WITHSTOOD	AGUANTAR - RESISTIR
WRING	WRUNG	WRUNG	TORCER
WRITE	WROTE	WRITTEN	ESCRIBIR
WEAVE	WOVE	WOVE	TEJER

REGULAR VERBS

ABANDON	ABANDONAR	ABSORB	ABSORBER
ACCEPT	ACEPTAR	ACCOMPLISH	REALIZAR
ACHIEVE	REALIZAR, ALCANZAR	ACCELERATE	ACELERAR
ACCUSE	ACUSAR	ADD	SUMAR
ADJUST	AJUSTAR	ADMEN	ENMENDAR
ADMIRE	ADMIRAR	ADVANCE	AVANZAR
ADMINISTER	ADMINISTRAR	ADVERTISE	ANUNCIAR
ADVISE	AVISAR	AFFORD	PROVEER
AGREE	ACORDAR	ADHERE	ADHERIRSE
AIM	APUNTAR, DIRIGIR	ALIGN	ALINEAR
ALLOW	PERMITIR	ALLOT	ASIGNAR
AMUSE	DIVERTIR	ANCHOR	ANCLAR
ANNOYED	MOLESTAR	ANSWER	RESPONDER
ASK	PREGUNTAR, SOLICITAR	APOLOGIZE	DISCULPARSE
BELIEVE	CREER	BELONG	PERTENECER
BLAME	CULPAR	BLOCK	TAPAR ESTORBAR
BOARD	SUBIR, ABORDAR	BOIL	HERVIR
BORE	TALADRAR	BORROW	TOMAR PRESTADO
BOSS	MANDAR	BOTHER	MOLESTAR
BREATHE	RESPIRAR	BRUSH	CEPILLAR
BUCKLE	ABROCHAR	BURY	SEPULTAR
BUZZ	ZUMBAR		
CALL	LLAMAR	CANCEL	CANCELAR
CARE	IMPORTAR, OBJETAR	CARRY	LLEVAR
CASH	COBRAR CAMBIAR \$	CAUSE	CAUSAR
CHAFE	ROZAR FROTAR	CHALLENGE	DESAFIAR
CHANGE	CAMBIAR	CHARGE	CARGAR
CHASE	PERSEGUIR	CHEAT	ENGAÑAR
CHECK	INSPECCIONAR	CHEER	ALEGRAR ANIMAR
CHOP	TAJAR, CORTAR	CIRCLE	ENCERRAR
CLAMP	SUJETAR, AFIANZAR	CLEAN	LIMPIAR
CLICK	MARTILLAR	CLUCK	CACAREAR
CLIMB	SUBIR, TREPAR	CLOAT	CUBRIR
COIL	ENROLLAR	COLLECT	COLECCIONAR
COMB	PEINAR	COMBINE	COMBINAR
COMMEND	ELOGIAR	COMPARE	COMPARAR
COMPEL	OBLIGAR	COMPILE	RECOPILAR
COMPLAIN	QUEJARSE		
COMPLETE	COMPLETAR	COMPLICATE	COMPLICAR
COMPOSE	COMPONER	COMPUTE	COMPUTAR
CONCEAL	ENCUBRIR, OCULTAR	CONCERN	PREOCUPAR

CONDUCT	CONducIR	CONNECT	CONectar
CONFUSE	CONFundIR	CONSTRUCT	CONStruir
CONSULT	CONSultAR	CONTACT	CONtactAR
CONTAIN	CONTener	CONTEST	COMPetIR
CONTINUE	CONTInuar	CONTROL	CONtrolAR
CONTROL	CONtrolAR	CONVERT	CONvertIR
CONVINCE	CONvencer	COOK	COCINAR
COOPERATE	COOPERAR	COPY	COPIAR
CORRECT	CORREGIR	COUCH	EXPRESAR TOCER
COVER	CUBRIR	CRASH	ESTRELLAR
CRAWL	ARRASTRARSE	CREATE	CREAR
CRITICIZE	CRITICAR	CROSS	CRUZAR
CRUSH	ESTRUJAR, APLASTAR	CROWN	CORONAR
CRY	LLORAR, GRITAR	CUFF	BOFETEAR
CURE	CURAR		
DAMAGE	DAÑAR	DECAY	DECAER
DECIDE	DECIDIR	DECORATE	DECORAR
DECREASE	DISMINUIR	DEEPEN	PROFUNDIZAR
DEFEAT	VENCER, DERROTAR	DEFEND	DEFENDER
DELAY	DEMORAR	DELIVER	ENTREGAR
DENT	BOLLAR	DEPART	PARTIR
DEPEND	DEPENDER	DESCEND	DESCENDER
DESCRIBE	DESCRIBIR	DESERT	DESERTAR
DESIGN	DISEÑAR	DESIRE	ANHELAR
DESTROY	DESTRUIR	DETECT	DETECTAR
DETERMINE	DETERMINAR	DEVELOP	DESARROLLAR
DIAL	SINTONIZAR	DIE	MORIR
DIFFER	DIFERIR	DIGEST	RECOPILAR
DIRECT	DIRIGIR	DISAPPEAR	DESAPARECER
DISAPPOINT	DESILUCIONAR	DISCONNECT	DESCONECTAR
DISCOVER	DESCUBRIR	DISCUSS	DISCUTIR
DISGUST	DISGUSTAR	DISMISS	DESPEDIR
DISPLAY	EXHIBIR	DISREGARD	DESATENDER
DISTRIBUTE	DISTRIBUIR	DISTRUST	DESCONFIAR
DISTURB	TURBAR, MOLESTAR	DIVIDE	DIVIDIR
DODDER	TEMBLAR	DOUBT	DUDAR
DRAIN	ESCURRIR, DESGARRAR	DREAD	TEMER
DRESS	VESTIRSE	DRIBBLE	GOTEAR
DRILL	PRACTICAR, TALADRAR	DRY	SECAR
DROP	SOLTAR	DROWN	AHOGARSE
DUST	SACUDIR	DYE	TEÑIR, TINTURAR
EARN	GANAR \$	EASE	TRANQUILIZAR
EDIT	REDACTAR	EDUCATE	EDUCAR

EJECT	EYECTAR	ELECT	ELEGIR
ELEVATE	ELEVAR	ELIMINATE	ELIMINAR
EMPHASIZE	ENFATIZAR	EMPLOY	EMPLEAR
EMPTY	VACIAR	EQUIP	EQUIPAR
ENABLE	PERMITIR	ENCOUNTER	ENCONTRAR
ENCOURAGE	ALENTAR, ANIMAR	END	FINALIZAR
ENGAGE	COMPROMETER	ENJOY	DISFRUTAR
ENLARGE	AGRANDAR	ENLIST	RECLUTAR
ENROLL	MATRICULARSE	ENTER	ENTRAR
ENTERTAIN	DIVERTIR	ENTREAT	SUPPLICAR
ENVISAGE	PREVEER, ENCARGAR	ERASE	BORRAR
ERECT	EREGIR, LEVANTAR	ESTABLISH	ESTABLECER
ESCHEW	EVITAR	EVAPORATE	EVAPORAR
EXAMINE	EXAMINAR	EXCITE	EXCITAR
EXCLUDE	EXCLUIR	EXERCISE	EJERCITAR
EXHAUST	AGOTAR	EXHIBIT	EXHIBIR
EXPAND	ENSANCHAR	EXPECT	ESPERAR
EXPEL	EXPULSAR	EXPIRE	EXPIRAR
EXPLAIN	EXPLICAR	EXPLODE	EXPLOTAR
EXPOSE	EXPONER	EXTEND	EXTENDER
FACE	ENFRENTARSE	FADE	DESTEÑIR
FAIL	FALLAR	FARM	CULTIVAR
FASTEN	UNIR SUJETAR	FAVOR	FAVORECER
FEAR	TEMER	FEED	ALIMENTAR
FILE	ARCHIVAR	FILL	LLENAR
FINISH	TERMINAR	FISH	PESCAR
FIT	ADAPTAR	FIX	ARREGLAR
FLOAT	FLOTAR	FLOOD	INUNDAR
FOIL	FRUSTAR	FOLD	DOBLAR
FOLLOW	DESARROLLAR, SEGUIR	FORCE	FORZAR
FORECAST	PRONOSTICAR	FORWARD	DESPACHAR
FRIGHTEN	ESPANTAR, ASUSTAR	FULFILL	CUMPLIR
FURNISH	EQUIPAR		
GAIN	GANAR	GATHER	REUNIRSE
GLIDE	PLANEAR (AVION)	GLOW	BRILLAR
GLUE	PEGAR (CON PEGANTE)	GRADE	GRADUARSE
GRANT	CONCEDER, OTORGAR	GRASSY	PASTEAR
GREET	SALUDAR	GUARANTEE	GARANTIZAR
GUESS	SUPONER, ADIVINAR	GUID	GUIAR
HAND	ENTREGAR	HAPPEN	SUCEDER
HARVEST	COSECHAR	HATE	ODIAR
HEAT	CALENTAR	HELP	AYUDAR

HIRE	ALQUILAR, EMPLEAR	HESITATE	VACILAR, DUDAR
HOPE	ESPERAR	HUNT	CAZAR
HURRY	APRESURARSE		
IDENTIFY	IDENTIFICAR	IGNORE	IGNORAR
IMITATE	IMITAR	IMPRESS	IMPRIMIR
IMPROVE	MEJORAR	INCREASE	AUMENTAR
INDICATE	INDICAR	INFLATE	INFLAR
INFORME	INFORMAR	INITIATE	INICIAR
INJURE	DAÑAR, HERIR	INQUIRE	INDAGAR
INSERT	INSERTAR	INSIST	INSISTIR
INSPECT	INSPECCIONAR	INSTALL	INSTALAR
INSTRUCT	INSTRUIR	INSULATE	AISLAR
INTEND	INTENTAR	INTEREST	INTERESAR
INTERRUPT	INTERRUMPIR	INTOXICATE	EMBRIAGAR
INTRODUCE	INTRODUCIR, PRESENTAR	INVESTIGATE	INVESTIGAR
INVITE	INVITAR	INVOLVE	ENVOLVER
IRON	PLANCHAR	IRRITATE	IRRITAR
ISSUE	PUBLICAR		
JACK UP	ALZAR (CON GATO)	JOB	TRABAJAR
JOIN	JUNTAR, UNIR	JUDGE	JUZGAR
KILL	MATAR	KNOCK	GOLPEAR
KNOWLEDGE	RECONOCER		
LABEL	MARCAR, ROTULAR	LACK	CARECER
LAND	DESEMBARCAR, ATERRIZAR	LAUCH	REIR
LAUNCH	LANZAR	LAST	DURAR
LAWFUL	LICITAR	LEAK	GOTEAR
LEASE	ARRENDAR	LEND	PRESTAR
LESSEN	DISMINUIR	LEVEL	NIVELAR
LIE	YACER, MENTIR	LIFT	LEVANTAR
LIMIT	LIMITAR	LISTEN	ESCUCHAR
LIKE	GUSTAR, QUERER	LOAD	CARGAR
LOAN	PRESTAR	LOCATE	LOCALIZAR
LONG	ANHELAR, ANCIAR	LOOK	MIRAR
LOOSEN	SOLTAR, AFLOJAR	LUBRICATE	LUBRICAR
MAINTAIN	AFIRMAR, SOSTENER	MANAGE	GOBERNAR
MANUFACTURER	FABRICAR	MARCH	MARCHAR
MARK	MARCAR	MEASURE	MEDIR
MEMORIZE	MEMORIZAR	MEND	REMANDAR
MENTION	MENCIONAR	MIMIC	IMITAR
MISS	PERDER, EXTRAÑAR	MISLAY	EXTRAVIAR
MODIFY	MODIFICAR	MOP	TRAPEAR
MOVE	MOVER	MURDER	ASESINAR
MUTTER	MURMURAR		

NAIL	CLAVAR	NAME	NOMBRAR
NEED	NECESITAR	NEGLECT	DISCUTIR
NEST	AÑADIR	NOTICE	NOTAR
NOTIFY	NOTIFICAR		
OAR	REMAR	OBEY	OBEDECER
OBJECT	OBJETAR	OBSERVE	OBSERVAR
OBSTRUCT	OBSTRUIR	OBTAIN	OBTENER
OCCUR	OCURRIR	OFFER	OFRECER
OIL	LUBRICAR	OMIT	OMITIR
OPEN	ABRIR	OPERATE	OPERAR
OPPOSE	OPONER	ORDER	ORDENAR
OVERHAUL	REPARAR	OWE	ADEUDAR \$
OWN	POSEER		
PACE	PASEAR	PACK	EMPACAR
PAINT	PINTAR	PARK	PARQUEAR
PARTICIPE	PARTICIPAR	PASS	PASAR
PAST	PEGAR(ALGO)	PATCH	REMENDAR
PATROL	PATRULLAR	PAVE	PAIMENTAR
PEER	ATISBAR	PERFORM	EJECUTAR
PERSUADE	PERSUADIR	PERTAIN	PERTENECER
PILE	AMONTONAR	PIN	ASEGURAR
PLAN	PLANEAR	PLANT	PLANTAR
PLEASE	GUSTAR, AGRADAR	PLOUGH	ARAR
PLUG	ENCHUFAR	POINT	SEÑALAR
POISON	ENVENENAR	POLISH	PULIR
POSTPONE	POSPONER	POUR	SERVIR, HECHAR
PRACTICE	PRACTICAR	PRAISE	ELOGIAR
PREACH	PREDICAR	PREDICT	PREDECIR
PREPARE	PREPARAR	PRESCRIBE	PRESCRIBIR
PRESS	PRENSAR, PLANCHAR	PRETEND	PRETENDER
PREVENT	PREVENIR	PRINT	IMPRIMIR
PROFIT	APROVECHAR	PROMISE	PROMETER
PROMOTE	PROMOVER	PRONOUNCE	PRONUNCIAR
PROPOSE	PROPONER	PROJECT	PROTEGER
PROTEST	PROTESTAR	PROVE	PROVOCAR
PROVIDE	PROVEER, SUPLIR	PUBLISH	PUBLICAR
PULL	HALAR	PUMP	BOMBLEAR
PUNCH	PERFORAR	PUNISH	CASTIGAR
PURCHASE	COMPRAR	PURSUE	PERSEGUIR
PUSH	OPRIMIR EMPUJAR	PUZZLE	CONFUNDIR
QUALIFY	CALIFICAR		
RAIN	LLOVER	REACH	LLEGAR

REACT	REACIONAR	REALIZE	REALIZAR
RECEIVE	RECIBIR	RECOGNIZE	RECONOCER
RECOMMEND	RECOMENDAR	RECORDE	GRABAR
RECOVER	RECUPERAR	RECRUIT	RECLUTAR
REDUCE	REDUCIR	REFER	REFERIRSE
REFLECT	REFLECTAR	REFUND	REINTEGRAR
REFUSE	REHUSAR, NEGAR	REGARD	JUZGAR, ESTIMAR
REGISTER	REGISTRAR	REGRET	LAMENTAR
REGULATE	REGULAR	REJECT	RECHAZAR
RELAX	RELAJAR, AFLOJAR	RELEASE	LIBRAR, SOLTAR
RELIABLE	EXPULSAR	REMAIN	PERMANECER
REMEMBER	RECORDAR	REMIND	RECORDAR
REMOVE	REMOVER, TRASLADAR	REPAIR	REPARAR
REPEAT	REPETIR	REPELL	REPELER
REPLACE	REEMPLAZAR	REPLAY	RESPONDER
REPORT	REPORTAR	REPRESENT REPRESENTAR	
REQUEST	SOLICITAR	REQUIRE	REQUERIR
RESCIND	RESCENDIR	RESCUE	RESCATAR
RESEMBLE	ASEMEJAR	RESIGN	RENUNCIAR
RESOLVE	RESOLVER	REST	DESCANSAR
RESTORE	RESTAURAR	RETAIN	RETENER
RETEST	COMPROBAR	RETIRE	RETIRAR JUBILAR
RETURN	RETORNAR	REVIEW	REVISAR
REVISE	REVISAR	REVOKE	REVOCAR
ROW	BOGAR, REMAR, REÑIR	REWARD	GALARDONAR
RIPEN	MADURAR	ROAR	SURGIR
ROB	ROBAR	ROLL	RODAR, GIRAR
ROOM	ALOJARSE	ROTATE	ROTAR
ROUGE	PINTARSE (LA PIEL)	RUB	FROTAR
RUIN	ARRUINAR	RUSH	APRESURARSE
RUST	OXIDAR		
SAIL	NAVEGAR	SCATTER	ESPARCIR
SAVE	AHORRAR, SALVAR	SCHEDULE	PROGRAMAR
SCOLD	REÑIR, REGAÑAR	SCRATCH	ARAÑAR
SCRUB	RESTREGAR	SEAL	SELLAR
SEARCH	BUSCAR	SECURE	ASEGURAR
SEEM	PARECERSE	SELECT	SELECCIONAR
SENTENCE	SENTENCIAR	SEPARATE	SEPARAR
SETTLE	COLONIZAR, ESTABLECER	SERVE	SERVIR
SEW	COSER	SHAPE	FORMAR
SHARE	COMPARTIR	SHARPEN	AFILAR
SHED	DERRAMAR	SHATTER	ESTRELLAR
SHIFT	CAMBIAR, VARIAR	SHIN	TREPAR
SHIP	DESPACHAR, REMESAR	SHOP	COMPRAR
SHORTEN	RECORTAR	SHOUT	GRITAR

SIGN	FIRMAR	SIGNAL	SEÑALAR
SKATE	PATINAR	SKI	ESQUIAR
SKIP	BRINCAR, SALTAR	SLAM	AJUSTAR
SMASH	ROMPER	SMILE	SONREIR
SMOKE	FUMAR	SNEEZE	ESTORNUDAR
SOAK	REMOJAR	SOLVE	RESOLVER
SORT	CLASIFICAR	SPARE	AHORRAR
SPLASH	SALPICAR	SPICE	EMPALMAR
SPOIL	DAÑAR	SPOT	MANCHAR
STAB	APUÑALAR, PINCHAR	STALL	ENCASILLAR
START	INICIAR, COMENZAR	STATE	DECLARAR
STATIONER	ESTACIONAR	STAY	PERMANECER
STEER	GUIAR, CONDUCIR	STIMULATE	ESTIMULAR
STIR	MENEAR, REVOLVER	STOP	PARAR
STORE	ALMACENAR	STRETCH	ESTIRAR
STUDY	ESTUDIAR	STUFF	RELLENAR
SUBMIT	SOMETER	SUCCEED	TRIUNFAR
SUGGEST	SUGERIR	SUPPLY	SUMINISTRAR
SUPPORT	SOSTENER	SUPPOSE	SUPONER
SURPRISE	SORPRENDER	SURRENDER	CIRCUNDAR
SURVEY	INSPECCIONAR	SURVIVE	SOBREVIVIR
SUSPECT	SOSPECHAR	SWALLOW	TRAGAR
SWINDLE	ESTAFAR	SWITCH	CAMBIAR
TALK	HABLAR	TASTE	PROVAR
TEMPT	TENTAR, PROVOCAR	TENT	ACAMPAR
TERM	NOMBRAR, DESIGNAR	TERMINATE	TERMINAR
TIE	LIGAR, AMARRAR	TIGHTEN	APRETAR
THREATEN	AMENAZAR	THRILL	EMOCIONAR
TOUCH	TOCAR	TOUR	PASEAR
TRADE	NEGOCIAR	TRAIN	ADIESTRAR
TRANSFER	TRANSFERIR	TRANSFORM	TRANSFORMAR
TRANSLATE	TRASLADAR	TRANSPOSE	TRANSPONER
TRAVEL	VIAJAR	TREAD	PISAR
TREAT	TRATAR, CURAR	TRIM	ADORNAR, PODAR
TROUBLE	PERTURBAR	TRUST	CONFIAR
TRY	TRATAR, PROBAR	TUMBLE	VOLTEAR
TURN	GIRAR, VOLVERSE		
UNDERGO	SUFRIR, AGUANTAR	UNDERTAKE	EMBALSAMAR
UNLOAD	DESCARGAR	USE	USAR
URGE	PERSUADIR		
VANISH	DESAPARECER	VARY	VARIAR
VISIT	VISITAR	VOLUNTEER	OFRECER
WAIT	ESPERAR	WALK	CAMINAR

WANT
WARN
WASTE
WASTER
WEIGHT
WIPE
WORK
WORSHIP
WONDER
WRAP
WRENCH

YIELD

DESEAR, SOLICITAR
AVISAR
GASTAR
REGAR
PESAR
SECAR, LIMPIAR
TRABAJAR
ADORAR (AL CULTO)
ADMIRAR
ENROLLAR, ENVOLVER
TORCER, RETORCER

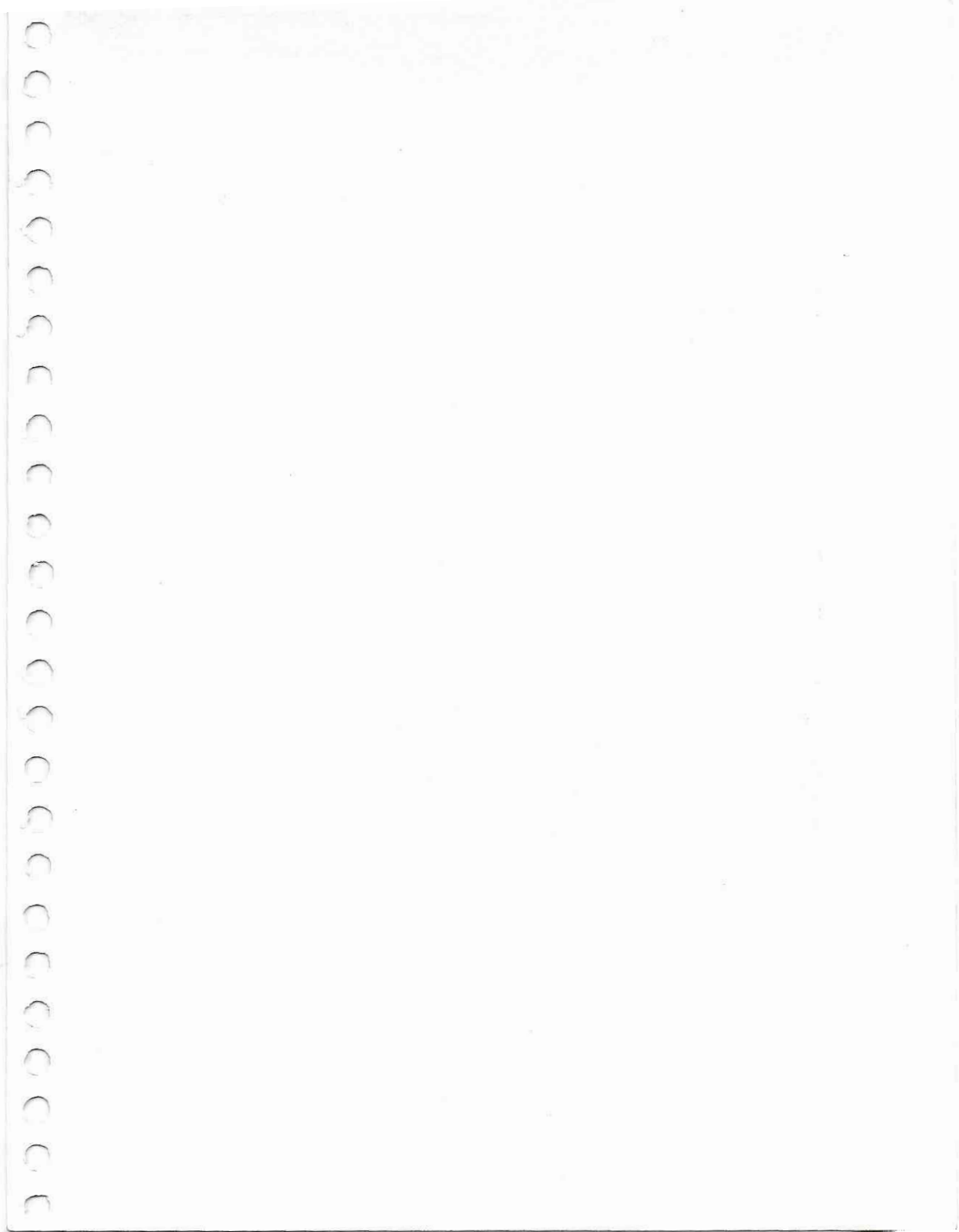
CEDER, RENDIR

WARM
WASH
WATCH
WAVE
WHISPER
WISH
WORRY
WOUND
WRANGLER
WRECK
WRESTLE

YELL

CALENTAR
LAVAR
OBSERVAR
ONDEAR
SUSURRAR
DESEAR
PREOCUPAR
HERIR
REÑIR
DESTRUIR
LUCHAR

GRITAR



ADVANCED ENGLISH



GRAMMAR